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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Prof. McGill, of Halifax, Geo. Langley, M.L.A., of Redbery, and F. W. Green of Moose Jaw, have been appointed as a Royal Commission to evolve a remedy for the present Elevator Problem in Saskatchewan.



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MARCH 2nd, 1910

Volume II.

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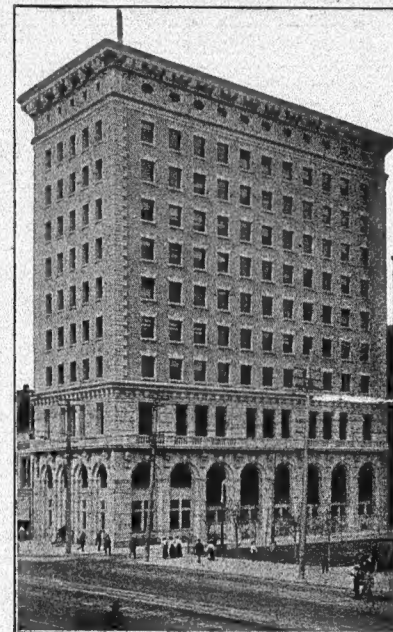
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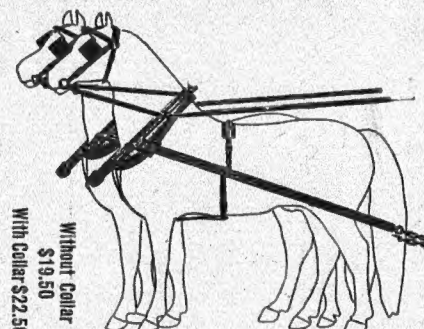
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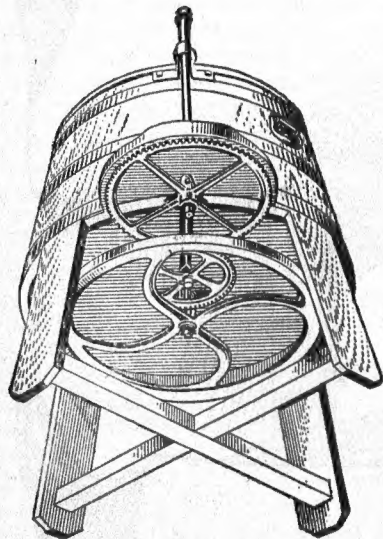
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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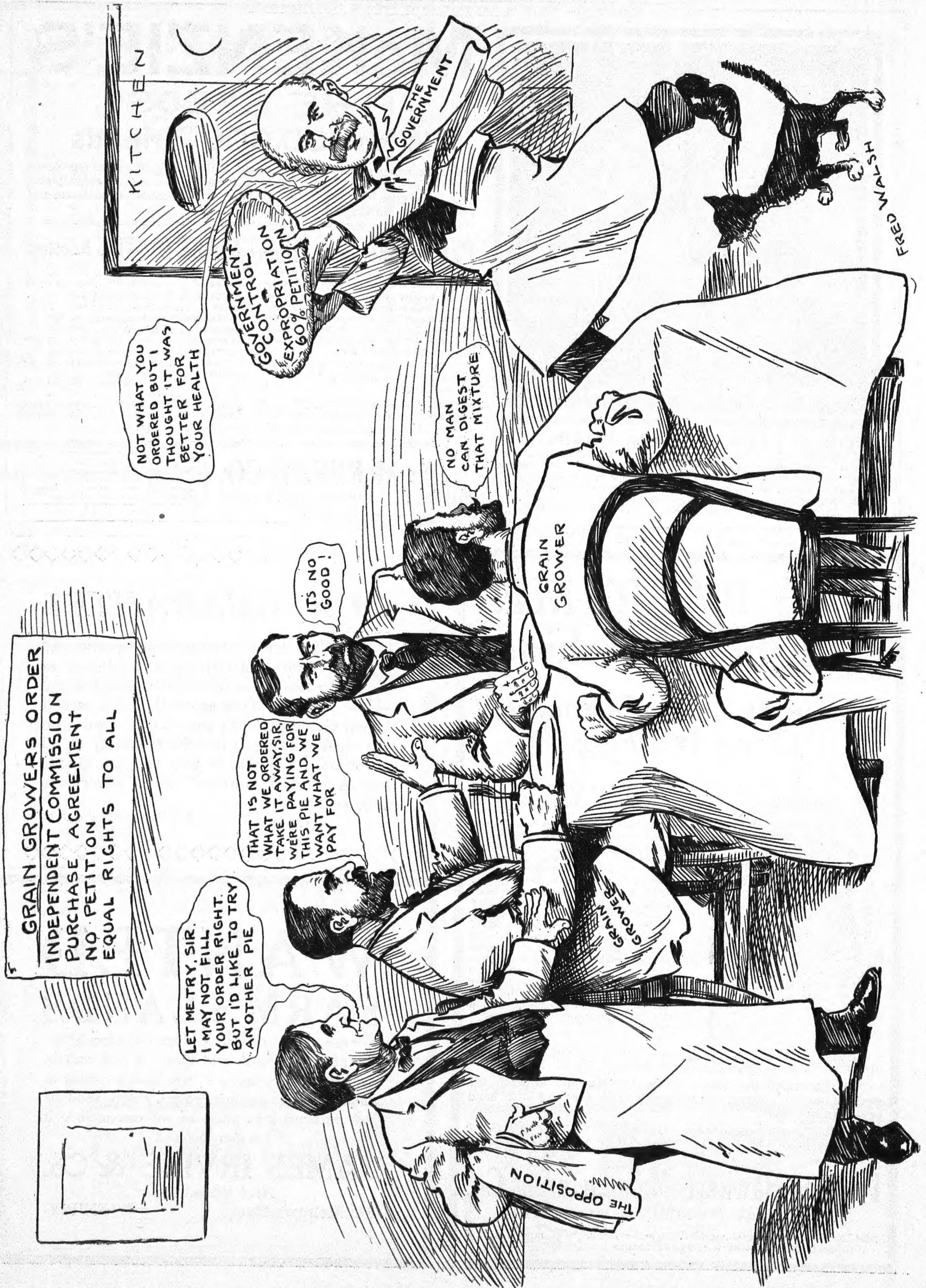
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Strange that the Farmers can't have what they pay for.

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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MARCH 2nd, 1910

A USELESS BILL

As was anticipated in THE GUIDE last week, the Manitoba government has prepared a new elevator bill which was on Monday submitted to the legislature by Hon. G. R. Coldwell. This bill is changed slightly from the one which the government originally submitted to the Grain Growers. The alterations that have been made, however, do not constitute the desired improvements, from the standpoint of the Grain Growers of Manitoba. The bill which the government has placed before the legislature contains all the obnoxious clauses which the Grain Growers were unable to accept when presented to them in the original draft of the bill. The bill which the government has asked the legislature to consider, contains three provisions which can never be satisfactory to the Grain Growers. Two of these provisions, namely, that providing for expropriation and that providing for a 60 per cent petition by farmers before an elevator may be erected will render the entire scheme of government ownership useless. If the system were operated according to the bill, these two provisions would greatly hamper the commissioners in using their best judgment. The provision for an independent commission, which is the chief requisite, in the minds of the farmers, is not in the bill. The bill now before the legislature does not even demand that the government shall appoint a commission. It is left entirely to the discretion of the government as to whether a commission shall be appointed or whether the whole system of elevators shall be controlled and conducted by the Minister of Public Works. This provision is almost certain to render the system ineffective. Such a control as the bill provides for would not be fair not just either to the government or to the farmers and cannot help but be a source of continual annoyance and dissatisfaction so long as it exists. No doubt the government will send the bill to the Agricultural Committee of the legislature for consideration, and while there it will be discussed in detail.

The three principles which should be most carefully considered by the farmers are those which we have just enumerated. There is no need of any expropriation clause in the bill. Expropriation proceedings are seldom satisfactory and should not be resorted to unless demanded by necessity. An independent commission clothed with the proper powers would provide a satisfactory elevator system without resorting to expropriation. Existing elevators could be bought or leased on terms of mutual

satisfaction to the contracting parties. If these negotiations failed, then the commission should be empowered to provide by erection, elevators where needed. It is hard to conceive just why the government should insist upon a provision for expropriation when all previous experience shows expropriation to be a most unsatisfactory method of conducting business.

The other provision for a 60 per cent. petition by farmers in a community surrounding a shipping point is equally dangerous. To secure this petition, it would be necessary for the farmers to carry on a campaign that would probably lead to serious trouble locally. The owners of the elevators, and other unfriendly monopolistic influences would combine to defeat the petition. The defeat of a few such petitions would be regarded as a condemnation of the whole system and the government would be able to present some justification for discontinuing the acquisition of an elevator system. There is no system by which a 60 per cent. petition of farmers could be secured. This scheme is not possible even if it were desirable.

The farmers of Manitoba have already expressed themselves in favor of public elevators, and there is not the slightest danger of them not using the elevators when they get them. It is a significant fact that during the past season with the present unsatisfactory elevator system in Manitoba, that only approximately 25 per cent. of the grain of the province was shipped over the loading platform. This is sufficient proof that the farmers will use, and want to use the elevators if they can do so, with a feeling that they can secure justice by so doing. The loading platform is seldom or little used where there are farmers elevators. With this in view, and the well-known sentiment of the farmers of Manitoba, and the exhibition which they have given of loyalty to their own institutions, there cannot be advanced any legitimate reason for demanding a 60 per cent. petition before they are given a publicly owned elevator at their shipping point.

It may or may not be significant, but the fact is that the bill now before the legislature does not in any way commit the government to take one single step towards a government system of elevators. It says the government "may" do certain things, but it nowhere provides that the government "shall" either appoint commissioners or do anything else that it otherwise provided for in the bill. The government deems it inadvisable to place the elevator system in the hands of a commission which will be independent of any political control. To say that a commission appointed under the provisions of the bill now before the legislature would be independent, would be an utter farce, no matter what government may be in power. This bill does not necessitate any power whatsoever being delegated to the commission. As we said before, it does not even necessitate the appointment of a commission, much less give the commission any power.

We have endeavored to look at the bill as provided by the government from a standpoint of fairness to the Manitoba farmer who grows the grain and whose grain will be taxed to pay for the elevator system which will be provided by this bill. We cannot see how the bill, should it become law, will give any satisfaction to the Manitoba farmer, or provide the relief he is seeking. We believe that we voice the sentiment of the farmers of Manitoba when we say that it would be far better to have no change in the present conditions than to have the bill now before the legislature become law.

SCIENTIFIC LEGALIZED GRAFT

In considering trusts, combines and corporations that prey upon the public by means of unjust prices for their products, it is well to understand just how such power is sometimes secured. We are all aware that these interests

have great influence over our governments and legislators, and by exercising this influence can secure valuable legislation. To get down to the root of the matter, it is very often necessary to go back to the organization of such corporations. It is well to know the privileges contained in their charters. Very often their stock is sold at a low figure and their dividends are always declared on the par value of their stock. This has been done in scores of cases by railways and other large interests in Canada. For instance we might take a company organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This stock in the beginning may be sold at as low as ten cents per share, when the par value of these shares is \$100 each. The profits of the concern are declared by dividend upon the entire \$1,000,000., whereas the money placed in the company by the shareholders was only \$100,000. There are cases in Canada where a dividend of as high as ten per cent. has been declared upon such "watered" stock. Ten per cent. dividend upon \$1,000,000 capital would be \$100,000, but when this sum is considered in the light of the \$100,000 representing the actual money received for the stock, the situation changes. The dividend, instead of being ten per cent. is really one hundred per cent. If the dividend had been announced as only five per cent. in spite of all these facts these companies will go to the government and demand special privileges because they are paying only five per cent. dividends. They claim that this five per cent. is not even interest on their capital when the real truth of the matter is, that they are paying fifty per cent. dividends, and the facts are withheld from the public. This is one of the ways by which the public is continually swindled. Of course, it is a legalized swindle, but a swindle nevertheless.

The legislatures of Canada by allowing such graft to continue, are openly assisting combines to take unjust profits from the people. There is no reason why all stock in companies, chartered by legislatures or under any legislative acts, should not be sold at par value, then the public should know just what dividends were being paid upon the stock of their companies. In the early days of the Bell Telephone Company, much of the stock was sold as low as three cents per share, which eventually became worth many hundreds of dollars per share. The profits on this stock would thus be many thousand per cent. The fact is well-known that very small investments in the Bell Telephone stock in early days has made many of our millionaires of the present day.

NOT A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

Speaking in the legislature last week, J. W. Robson, M.P.P., devoted considerable time to an academic discussion of the elevator question. He maintained that the demands of the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee was a motion of want of confidence in the government. He said he could not support such a stand. He stands for straight government ownership with full control in the hands of the government. The Winnipeg Telegram quotes Mr. Robson as an authority and supports his contentions. There is no doubt but that Mr. Robson has given some time to the study of the problems which he discussed in the legislature. Mr. Robson has been a Grain Grower for some time. He has, however, been more intimately, and for a longer time, associated with the political life of the province. With all due respect to Mr. Robson we submit that his political affiliations have fully as strong, if not a stronger, hold upon him than his affiliations as a Grain Grower. In admitting that Mr. Robson is a student, and well informed on economic questions, the fact must not be overlooked that there are other men whose opportunities of studying the elevator question have been better than Mr. Robson's. They are the men today representing the Grain Growers on their elevator committee. We

feel that the opinion of men who have studied the question for many years back, and have had special opportunities for so doing, are the men whose opinions should be given the most consideration. The elevator committee of the Grain Growers represents men who, in their political leanings, have no doubt been affiliated with both political parties. In dealing with the elevator question, however, they have laid aside all political feelings and are working upon the subject as farmers interested in the welfare of their province.

The Winnipeg Telegram, in dealing with the subject of the Grain Growers' demands, says that the appointment of a commission beyond the reach of partisan control is without precedent. Governments are creating precedents all the time, so that the matter of precedent carries no weight on this occasion. There is no reason why the legislature could not delegate certain powers to a commission. By controlling the finances, the government would have a powerful control over the commission. It would not, however, be able to dictate a policy to the commissioners. It is not contended that there would be any difficulty in appointing a commission equally satisfactory to the government and the Grain Growers. The plan of having the commissioners removable by the legislature and not by the government is considered desirable by farmers throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba. We doubt if either Mr. Robson or the Telegram would consider this feeling among the farmers a vote of want of confidence in the government. The farmers are not dealing with the government as of the Conservative party, but as advisers of the Crown. By placing the elevator system in the hands of a commission which would be directly under the Minister of Public Works, or any other member of the government, a situation would be created which would be decidedly unfair both to the commissioners and to the minister. Knowing that their position and their future reputation was in the hands of one man, no commission could do its work properly. We also have grave doubts if a commission could be secured under such circumstances, that would be comprised of men capable of the work they are expected to do. What the Grain Growers want is a commission composed of three men fully qualified to perform the duties delegated to them, and responsible to the people. The government, by controlling the finances, would have power to suspend the commissioners at any time and also to investigate their work. The commissioners, however, would know that before they could be finally discharged they would have a full hearing of their case before the legislature. The job which the Grain Growers have cut out for their commission is a big one. It is too big to be absolutely in the control of any one man. The Grain Growers, in demanding an independent commission, have almost the unanimous support of the farmers of Manitoba. These farmers have laid aside their political leanings and are dealing with the question upon its merits. It would be unwise to make the elevator question a political question. The members of the legislature are expected by their constituents to deal with the question upon its merits. This applies equally to both parties in the legislature. There are a number of members in the legislature who have been notified by their constituents as to the opinion of the people in the country. This opinion is almost of one accord in favor of an independent commission. If the government, in view of all information at hand, and in view of the opinion of the farmers of Manitoba, cannot grant the requests of the Grain Growers backed by the rest of the farmers of the province, then the responsibility of such action must rest upon the shoulders of the government.

* * *

In the official minutes of the Saskatchewan Convention published in THE GUIDE of February 16, the name of E. A. Partridge was omitted from the list of directors at large. Mr. Partridge headed the list in the election.

THE MAXIMUM AMERICAN TARIFF

Press dispatches state that, up to the present time, the President of the United States has received no reply to his request for negotiations with Canada regarding the tariff. This is a serious matter, and requires immediate attention. As the United States tariff stands at present, there will be a special duty of 25 per cent. added to all Canadian exports into the United States after March 31, unless Mr. Taft is satisfied that Canada does not "Unduly discriminate" against the trade of the United States. This special duty will apply to goods that now go from Canada to the United States free as well as those which are already taxed. This is an alarming situation, and yet, up till February 27th, nothing had been done. This new duty, if allowed to go into force by the Canadian government, will place a tax of 25 per cent. on the value of all breeding cattle shipped to the United States and will add 25 per cent. to the value of the animal as well as the 2½ per cent. now imposed on full grown beef cattle. It is to be hoped that the Ottawa government will take care that the interests of Canadian producers are not neglected. There seems to be an idea that the Canadian government does not care much what the United States government does, regarding the tariff. If there is a tariff war it will be due to the governments, and mostly to the Canadian government. Of course, the members of the government would not suffer. Neither would the privileged interests in Canada suffer. The burden of a higher tariff would fall upon the producers and the consumers who get no government pay. If the Canadian government allows sentimental pride to lay such an additional load upon the wealth producers of this country it will be derelict in its duty and deserving of severe censure.

* * *

KEEP ON ORGANIZING

Organizers are at work in all three western provinces among the farmers and are having great success. New associations are springing up every day and the enthusiasm is very marked. Wherever the speakers for the cause of the organized farmers address the farmers, there is either a new branch formed or a considerable number added to the membership of existing branches. Farmers throughout the entire west are fully alive to the fact that by working together they can protect their interests. They know that their individual efforts towards reform will be futile, but when standing shoulder to shoulder they are the greatest power in the land. The farmers' associations in the three prairie provinces were organized with splendid aims in view. These aims must be kept continually to the front. There must be no turning back. The farmers of the west are not quitters. They are now aroused and are determined that the days of special privileges must come to an end. In western Canada, and in fact all over the Dominion, the only real hope of reform lies with the farmers. The life of the farmer has been such as to breed an independent spirit. All other interests have taken care to foster this spirit. The farmer can still be independent and yet stand with his brother farmers to redress grievances. By presenting a united front there are scores of abuses not only in the western provinces, but all over Canada that can be remedied. Just so long as the farmer remains by himself, just so long will the favored corporations take toll from him. Economic experts tell us that since 1879 the high tariff of Canada has taken \$2,000,000,000 out of the pockets of the people of Canada and put it into the pockets of the interests that live upon the wealth producers. This is a figure which cannot be comprehended by ordinary individuals. It represents almost the total agricultural wealth of Canada. Yet these privileged classes have been able to take this toll from the fact that they have organized and have no party political leanings. With the corporations, politics is a business, and

sentiment is allowed no place in their deliberations. Are the farmers of Canada willing to stand by and see a few thousand men who are already rolling in wealth, acquired by privilege, add continually to that wealth at the expense largely of the farmers. If conditions are made right in Canada, it will mean a difference of at least 25 per cent. annually to the ready money in the hands of Canadian farmers. Let us stand up for our rights.

* * *

Our friends of the steel and iron industries who have received a straight gift of \$14,000,000 from the government since 1896, will not like the idea of having their pap withdrawn. It is time they were weaned, however. When these corporations get a pipe line attachment to the Dominion treasury they hate to give it up.

* * *

For some time we have been saying that if the farmers would hold together, the powers that be would sit up and take notice. Now we see that our words are coming true. In this western country, no body of people is receiving more careful consideration than the organized farmers. They will receive more and more attention as time goes by.

* * *

If the legislature can confer powers upon the government and allow the government to delegate such powers to an elevator commission, why cannot the legislature delegate the powers directly to the commission without passing them through the government.

* * *

If we do not want Canada to become a railway and trust owned country, then it is time to begin right now. The railways and the trusts are working for themselves and the farmers must get together to protect the people.

* * *

If the amendments to the Canadian Banking Act are laid over till next session of the Dominion parliament, as the prospect is now, then the organized farmers may have something to say upon the subject.

* * *

There are 52 farmers' elevators in Western Canada that are doing a paying business today. Where they are located the loading platform is not considered by the farmers to be necessary.

* * *

The farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta are watching the Manitoba farmers. It is no time to show any weakening. Every farmer must stand firm and he will see success attend his efforts.

* * *

In Saskatchewan the elevator question is not being made a party football. The advice given by Mr. Haultain a year ago is being accepted by both parties.

* * *

The debate in the Manitoba Legislature during the next week will show to the farmers of the province whether their representatives are representing the farmers' or some other interests.

* * *

When 9,000 farmers in Manitoba are united in demanding elevators which the farmers themselves will pay for, their demands are worthy of consideration.

* * *

The chief and almost the only reason that the organized farmers are a power in the land is, because every one of them has a vote. Don't forget that.

* * *

An independent commission is the only method of handling a publicly owned elevator system that will give satisfaction to the farmers.

* * *

If the farmers of the west remain firm they will soon have the politicians working for the good of the country.

* * *

There seems to be a cleavage in thought among the members of the Alberta legislature.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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No. 31

The New Government Elevator Bill

The Following is the Elevator Bill prepared by the
Manitoba Government and Introduced in the
Legislature on Monday, February 28th, by
Hon. G. R. Coldwell

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "The Manitoba Government Grain Elevators Act."

2. The government of Manitoba shall have power to purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate grain elevators at any place or places in the province.

3. The said government shall have power to acquire by way of expropriation, from any person or corporation, except railway companies under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, any existing grain elevators, and the land used in connection therewith, or any existing leases thereof, and any adjoining land which it may be desirable to acquire for use in connection with the maintenance or operation of such grain elevators, and, for the purposes of this section, the words "grain elevator" shall be taken to include all land, leases, plant, supplies, buildings, works, rights, franchises, easements, assets and property of every kind, owned, held or used for the purposes of, or in connection with, any such grain elevator or with the operation thereof.

4. The price to be paid by the said government for any property so purchased may be fixed by agreement between the owners and the commissioners hereinafter referred to; but if it be not so fixed, it may be determined in the manner and by the proceedings provided by "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and the said commissioners shall employ valuers to report to them from time to time what would be the reasonable and fair valuation of any such property.

5. In any proceedings under section 4 hereof, for the purpose of determining the said price, the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property, having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration and wear and tear and all other proper allowances, but not allowing anything for franchise, good-will or prospective profits.

6. At any time within three months after the said price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said government may, by notice in writing to the said person or corporation, withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all costs of proceedings under section 4 hereof.

7. After the expiry of the said three months without such withdrawal, the said purchase at the price so fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said government, the said property so purchased shall become vested in His Majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba, and the said government may forthwith enter into possession of the same.

8. The said government shall have power to sell any of the said grain elevators and property at any time, also to lease the same, or any part thereof, to any municipality in the province, upon such terms as may be fixed upon by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council and mutually agreed upon between the parties.

9. Every grain elevator so purchased, leased, constructed or otherwise acquired by the said government under this act

shall be deemed to be a public work within the meaning of "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and "The Manitoba Public Works Act."

10. The said government shall have power from time to time to issue debentures or stock of the province of Manitoba, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, half-yearly, and payable at any time not exceeding forty years from date, for the purpose of raising funds required for the purposes of this act, and such debentures may be made payable at any place in the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the United States of America, and either in sterling money or Canadian currency, and they shall have coupons attached for the payment of the interest half-yearly, and such debentures shall be sealed with the great seal of the province of Manitoba, and shall also be signed by the provincial treasurer, but his signature on the coupons may be lithographed.

and property connected therewith and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council made for cause, and the said government may, upon the death of the said commissioners, respectively, or removal from office, and from time to time thereafter, appoint other persons to fill their places who shall be removable from their respective offices in the same way as the first commissioners so appointed.

(a) The said commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

13. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as com-

receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

(2) Any member of the legislative assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to, or concerned or interested in any such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of "The Legislative Assembly Act."

15. The commissioners shall by bylaw frame a scale of tolls and rates of charges with power to amend or revise the same from time to time for the storage or warehousing of grain and other merchandise in elevators operated by the commissioners, and said tolls, rates or charges shall be as low and reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for defraying and meeting the expenditure and requirements referred to in this act, but in no case shall the said charges exceed the charges fixed by the Manitoba Grain Act.

16. The commissioners shall not afford or give any preference in tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever, to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment, discrimination or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges or in any respect whatsoever.

17. The commissioners shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the storage of grain in elevators operated by them and for the receiving, forwarding and delivery of grain stored in such elevators.

18. The commissioners may store in elevators operated by them all grain offered for that purpose, and may demand and receive such tolls, rates or charges for the same as they shall fix by such bylaw or bylaws. All such tolls, rates or charges shall at all times be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate in respect of such grain, and no reduction or advance in any such tolls, rates or charges shall be made, either directly or indirectly, in favor of or against any persons, company, firm or corporation using said elevators.

19. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on street, and the commissioners may lease all or any of such space upon such terms as to the commissioners shall seem reasonable to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain. Save as modified by such lease, such lessees shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper.

20. (1) It shall be the duty of the operator in charge of each elevator operated by the commissioners to obtain from each wagon load of grain, before it has been binned, a sample thereof not less than one pound in weight for each fifty bushels or part of fifty bushels in such load; to place and secure under seal such sample in a suitable receptacle marked for identification, which shall be retained in the elevator for a period of not less than three weeks, and to forward under seal another identified sample of the said grain, not less than three pounds in weight when requested to do so by the owner of the grain to the office of the commissioners, where it shall be shown by the commissioners to prospective purchasers. Where

Continued on Page 30



A Group of Oliver Grain Growers

11. The said government shall have power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by it advisable or necessary respecting the maintenance and operation of such elevators, the keeping of accounts, the application of funds and other matters of financial or administrative detail involved in the carrying out of the purposes of this act.

12. The said government shall have power to appoint commissioners, not exceeding three, for the purposes of this act and may fix the salaries to be paid to such commissioners. The said commissioners when appointed shall have sole charge of the employment and dismissal of all employees and operators employed in connection with said elevators and shall have sole charge of the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of all said government grain elevators

missioner, he shall take and subscribe on oath in the following form:

"You, —, swear that you will truly, faithfully and impartially and to the best of your skill and understanding discharge and execute the duties and powers vested in you as one of the elevator commissioners of Manitoba. So help you God;" which oath shall be administered by a judge of the court of appeal or a judge of the court of King's bench for the province of Manitoba, and shall be filed on record in the office of the provincial secretary.

14. (1) No member of the legislative assembly shall be appointed on such commission or hold or be appointed to any office or emolument under the commissioners or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may

The C.P.R. and the Newspapers

An Account of the Legal Quarrel between the Great Telegraph Company and the Publishers over the System of News Gathering and Distributing

The decision handed down at Ottawa by the board of railway commissioners recently regarding the application of the Western Associated Press of Winnipeg for relief from alleged discrimination against it as a news collecting and distributing concern by the C.P.R. telegraphs is of considerable interest to Western Canada, where it is the ambition of every progressive town to have a daily newspaper of its own. The W.A.P., as the organization is familiarly known among the newspaper fraternity, complained that on the one hand it was subject to a surtax of fifty per cent. on press despatches brought into Winnipeg, and on the other hand that there was gross discrimination against the western papers to whom it distributed its news service over the C.P.R. wires, as compared with the treatment accorded by that telegraph company to papers taking the C.P.R. service.

In regard to the first point—news collecting—the railway commission found that there was discrimination as compared with the charges made individual newspapers, but that in effect the rates the W.A.P. were called upon to pay were not unreasonable in themselves. In regard to the second point—equal treatment for the W.A.P. subscribers—the commission found for the W.A.P. all along the line, and the C.P.R. was ordered to equalize its rate and submit the same to the board. It is claimed on behalf of the W.A.P. that this virtually breaks the news-carrying monopoly so long exercised by the C.P.R. in Western Canada, but in order to grasp the meaning of the decision it is necessary to briefly review the history of the case, which dates back to the publication of the first daily newspaper in Western Canada.

The C.P.R. claimed with some show of justice that by bringing in a telegraph service and selling the same at a low rate it made possible the issue of daily newspapers in the west, and by thus fostering these did much to develop the country. It is difficult to overestimate the value of the press to an expanding community, and no doubt the encouragement the C.P.R. offered the press in the early days was more effective than corresponding sums invested in any other way.

That was all very well in the early days, but as the country grew Winnipeg daily papers grew too, until of recent years they quite outgrew the service supplied them by the C.P.R. They found it inadequate to their needs. What is more, they claimed that a news service emanating from and controlled by a great railway corporation was colored to suit the purposes of that corporation, and was therefore not a fit service to offer in their columns to the people of the west. They complained further that the service so supplied was an American service, that its cable news was designed to suit an American constituency, and that it made no attempt to give Canadian news or such British news as peculiarly affected the people of Western Canada.

This service was sold to the three Winnipeg daily papers at a fixed monthly sum, but that payment comprised but a fraction of the total expense they were put to in news gathering, for each paper had to collect separately its own Canadian service. These several Canadian services were brought up from the east over the wires of the C.P.R. and though the items were often identical, the C.P.R. collected from the Winnipeg papers three separate tolls for the same. The Winnipeg papers claim this was a very profitable business and that in order to buttress it the C.P.R. deliberately cut out of its general service all and every Canadian item. It is clear, therefore, that about the time the W.A.P. was formed, the three Winnipeg papers were tripling the work of supplying Western Canada with a Canadian news service. This meant a waste of energy and, consequently, an inferior service. At that time most of the small daily papers west of Winnipeg were supplied with their telegraphic news from out of the offices of one or other of the Winnipeg dailies. One or two were taking the C.P.R. service in abbreviated form.

The Last Straw

It was in August, 1907, when this unsatisfactory state of affairs had become almost unbearable, that in response to repeated requests of Winnipeg papers for an improvement in the bulk service the C.P.R. was giving them, the company made a proposition which directly resulted in the formation of the W.A.P. To understand this it is necessary to examine the sources of the C.P.R. bulk service as then supplied.

This service has often been termed the Associated Press service. As a matter of fact it was a rehash of that service edited in the C.P.R. offices in Montreal for the consumption of Western Canadian readers. The foundation of the news carrying monopoly the C.P.R. so long exercised was based on the agreement it has with the American Associated Press, whereby the C.P.R. secured the sole Canadian franchise. There is no question of the general excellence and reliability of the cable news of that service, but, unfortunately, much of its value is lost for Canadians by reason that it is prepared and written for Americans. Thus in the recent British elections it dwelt very largely on the Nationalist side of the question

pays no dividends, and its expenses are apportioned proportionately among its subscribers. It at once set about the task of bringing into the Canadian west a general Canadian and cable service such as should be unbiased and free from corporation control or American coloring. That it has well succeeded is generally acknowledged by discerning readers of the western press. Not the least notable of its achievements, because it is unique in the political history of Canada, is the full and impartial report of the sessions of federal parliament which it provides its clients of all political stripes.

The W.A.P. naturally enough met with the active opposition of the C.P.R., which so long had exercised a western news monopoly, and in addition to various harassing incidents, this took the settled form of a surcharge of fifty per cent. on the regular newspaper rate on all matter carried over the company's wires and delivered to the W.A.P. in Winnipeg. The W.A.P. has not been upheld in its petition for the removal of this surcharge, which increases its expenses considerably and by so much hampers its efforts to secure for its clients the best possible news service. But the W.A.P. attached

THROTTLE THE FARMER

The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada is determined to keep the farmers and laboring classes subservient. They wish to keep all business in their own hands and thus take from the pockets of producers and consumers every possible cent. The two co-operative bills now before the House of Commons will give the producer and consumer an opportunity to buy and sell at a reasonable cost the various products of the farm and the commodities used by all citizens. To prevent the enactment into law of these bills the Retail Merchants Association is using every effort. Circulars are being sent out all over Canada and petitions to be signed asking that the bills be not passed. Here is the letter that is being sent broadcast to local merchants all over Canada:

"Montreal January 7th /10.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to enclose you herewith a petition which is prepared to oppose and prevent the adoption of the different Co-Operative Bills now before the House of Commons.

We hope that you will please do as requested without delay. Your personal interest is at stake. Kindly follow our indications very closely:

1. Sign the petition yourself and have as many of your customers as you can to sign the same;
2. Please return the petition in the very shortest time possible;
3. Please write to your representative in the House of Commons asking him to vote against the Co-Operative Bills when they are taken into consideration;
4. Please read the reading matter we are enclosing you herewith.

We may say that the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was successful two years ago in opposing these measures but in order to be successful this time we absolutely need your help. Please act at once.

Thanking you in advance for the interest taken in this matter and presenting you the compliments of the season, we are,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.), J. A. BEAUDRY,
Dominion Treasurer.

The farmers of the west now see what is being done. If they wish to protect themselves they must do the same kind of work and demand that the bills be made law.

and with personalities of candidates married to American heiresses, and in this regard it may be said that the very excellent cable service of the elections furnished by many papers in Western Canada was supplied by the Canadian Associated Press, for which the W.A.P. is the accredited western agent. At all events, the C.P.R. "tapped" this American service at Buffalo and took it to Montreal, where it was edited for the Canadian west. The Winnipeg papers complained of this and wanted the C.P.R. to edit the American Associated Press service in St. Paul and bring it thence to Winnipeg. After some consideration the C.P.R. consented to do this, but announced that the lump monthly sum Winnipeg papers were then paying for the service would be doubled as from August 1, 1907.

Co-Operative Organization

This was the last straw and the organization of the Western Associated Press was immediately undertaken by the three Winnipeg papers acting in unison, afterwards to be assisted by a number of other Western Canadian daily papers who have become shareholders in the concern. The W.A.P. was formed on co-operative lines. It earns no profits,

far more importance to its plea that the western papers served by it should be given equal treatment with those daily papers still taking the C.P.R. service. It was proved that the C.P.R. was charging its own papers the same monthly price for a service of six or seven thousand words a day that it charged W.A.P. papers for a service of two thousand words, Calgary and Saskatoon being two points in particular where such comparisons were made. No other telegraph line reached these points, and newspapers preferring the unbiased service offered by the W.A.P. were at the mercy of the C.P.R., so far as paying for the transmission from Winnipeg went.

The C.P.R. Defence

The C.P.R., in its defence before the railway commission, admitted this discrimination, but pleaded that the news service it carried was its own property, a chattel in fact, and it had therefore the right to sell it at any point at any price it thought fit, or give it away if it so chose. Incidentally, its officials acknowledged that the C.P.R. was carrying on its western news service at an annual loss of over forty thousand dollars, and it was urged that to put the W.A.P. papers on an equal footing with C.P.R.

papers would still further add to this deficit. Finally, it was threatened that, should the railway commission come to a decision adverse to the company, the C.P.R. might be compelled to withdraw from the news business altogether, which it was contended would be a hardship on those papers now taking the C.P.R. service. It was pointed out to the railway commission that the W.A.P., quite uninvited, had pushed itself into the field so long peculiar to the C.P.R., and that, therefore, the newcomer had no cause for complaint if it found itself at a disadvantage.

But such specious pleas have been brushed aside by the railway commission. The C.P.R. Telegraph Co. hereafter is bound to accord equal treatment to all Western Canadian newspapers, whether they take the C.P.R. service, the W.A.P., or another service. The field is equal, and no daily paper hereafter will be handicapped to the extent of two or three hundred per cent. because it refuses to take the railway company's news service. How this will work out it is difficult to say at present. The C.P.R. has already threatened to withdraw its service, but in that case it would appear that the W.A.P. has no idea of refusing its service to any newspaper thus left in the lurch, if so required. If, however, the C.P.R. remains in the field as a news distributing organization, and is content to suffer an annual loss of forty thousand dollars in that particular line of business, then there must be an equalization of rates. In the interests of Western Canada as a whole it is to be hoped that a spirit of compromise will be active to the end, that rates within the compass of small struggling newspapers and not unfair to telegraph companies shall become operative with the approval of the railway commission.

PROSECUTING THE PACKERS

Probably prosecuting the packers under the Sherman Act will be about as helpful in lowering the price of meat as saying "Bo" to a goose would be in cheapening poultry.

We have no doubt that the packers are essentially a trust, acting unitedly for the purpose of lessening competition among themselves; nor have we any doubt that such a condition is necessary to the most economical distribution of meat—as beneficial to the producer and consumer, under intelligent regulation, as to the packers themselves. Formerly there was brisk competition among them. At least three packing companies, in whose stocks and bonds hundreds, or thousands, of outsiders had invested were practically ruined, with great loss to the investors. Continually, one distributive point after another was overstocked with perishable fresh meat which spoiled or deteriorated. That the great wastes of competition brought material benefit either to producer or consumer is not likely. Its net result was that the three strongest concerns ate up the most of the others. Under unlimited competition the strongest will prevail without any permanent gain for producers or consumers.

The large profits of the packers do not arise from an excessive margin of profit on each pound of meat sold, but from an immense volume of business and from the by-products. If their organization should be destroyed by a lawsuit, the meat industry would take a step backward. But no like organization has yet been destroyed by a lawsuit, and we don't believe one ever will be. When the Government talks of supervision, instead of destruction, we shall begin—after twenty years of marking time—to move forward with the trust problem.—Saturday Evening Post.

About twelve hundred children in New York go weekly to the Socialist Sunday schools. Here are a few of the "Ten Commandments" that they learn: "Love your school fellows who will be your fellow-workers in life. Remember that all the good things of the earth are produced by labor. Whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of workers. Do not think that he who loves his country must hate and despise other countries or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism. Look forward to the time when all men and women will be free citizens of one fatherland and live together as brothers and sisters in peace and righteousness."

A cheerful liar maketh a mad assessor.



Denmark; Land of Little Graft

From a shoemaker's bench to the highest seat in the land next the king, is in brief the career of Carl Theodor Zahle, the new premier of Denmark. And his achievement is paralleled by several of his colleagues in Denmark's first radical ministry.

Zahle is a shoemaker's son. He was born in 1866 in a little room behind his father's shop, in an old red-tiled house in the quaint town of Roskilde. Zahle's parents occupied only a few rooms on the street, the other on the "gaard" or cobbled court, where Theodor played. The father was a public-spirited man. In the long winter evenings a group of friends smoked their clay pipes in the shop and listened while the autocrat of the shoemaker's bench held forth on the iniquities of the Conservative government. The boy listened eagerly. He borrowed scraps of leather from the shop and arranged them out in the court in the form of parliaments. When he began to read he chiefly was interested in newspapers and books of history.

Theodor early learned the shoemaker's trade and assisted his father out of school hours. At the age of 11 he entered the Roskilde Latin School. He had plenty of stimulating surroundings. Roskilde was once the capital of Denmark, and the Latin School is under the shadow of the great cathedral. The boy lost interest in shoemakers' lasts for his heart was in his books. A farmer uncle predicted that there was a great and useful future for Theodor. So the family put their heads and purses together and sent the boy up to the university in Copenhagen to study law. His college career was successful. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and eventually to the higher courts and he is now head of a law firm.

But politics always has been Zahle's ruling passion. In college days he was noted as a debater and a vigorous exponent of radical ideals, and he was one of the founders of "The Student League," which, with the newspaper, Politiken, is one of the two great organs of Danish radicalism. In 1895 he was elected to the lower house of parliament, and became in the course of years, the leader of his party. At the end of October, 1909, he brought about the overthrow of Count Holstein's compromise ministry, and the king called upon Theodor Zahle to form Denmark's first radical government. Zahle is the youngest premier Denmark ever has had.

Wife Is Expert Stenographer

His wife has been a good help to him, even in the earning of bread. She is an expert stenographer, and has for some years been employed in parliament. When Zahle made the opening address for the new government his wife sat directly in front of him and took down every word.

"I suppose you will not keep your position," I asked Mrs. Zahle, "now that your husband is prime minister?" "And you an American?" she replied with a smile, "to ask such a question! Don't you see that it is all the greater pleasure to report his speeches?"

None of Zahle's eight colleagues belong to the aristocracy. None have served in a cabinet before.

Mr. Weimann, Minister of Commerce, is a merchant's son. He himself passed from business into the consular service. In 1895 he was vice-consul in Chicago.

Jensen-Onsted, Minister of Labor, is a farmer. He also has been in America, where he spent four years of his youth.

Peter Munch, Minister of the Interior, is a farmer's son. He went to college, became an expert in political economy, and won the degree of doctor of philosophy. He earns his bread by journalism and by teaching in a teachers' high school. Politicians are worse paid and have less "graft" in Denmark than in other lands.

Edward Brandes, Minister of Finance, is a doctor of philosophy. He obtained his degree, curiously enough, for oriental studies. He is a merchant's son and brother to George Brandes, the essayist. Being a man of great versatility, Edward Brandes became a playwright and a journalist and editor of one of the founders of Denmark's most influential newspaper, the great radical daily, Politiken, a

paper modeled on American lines. Brandes' connection with the new ministry has led to the charge that it is an academic ministry—that it is "the government of the newspaper Politiken." Like Brandes, the Minister of War, Christopher Krabbe, was a journalist until he entered politics.

The only cabinet member upon whom a suspicion of "aristocracy" can fall is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Scavenius, a gentleman of the middle class, who entered diplomacy. The previous governments, even the Liberals, have chosen noblemen for this portfolio. The Minister of Education is a minister of the gospel, pastor of a tiny church in the southern part of Sjælland. His parishioners liked his political principles as well as his sermons and sent him, some years ago, to represent them in parliament.

A Farmer Politician

Most wonderful of all, perhaps, is the career of the new Minister of Agriculture, Poul Christensen. His occupation as a "small husbandman" is itself an outgrowth of a Radical program. This movement consists in the drawing up of large estate into small plots of ground from half an acre to several acres in extent, which are sold, by aid of a government loan, to men who would otherwise be servants on the large estates. Mr. Christensen is one of these small farmers. At one time he eked out his meagre living by carrying and selling wooden shoes.

In 1890 Mr. Christensen's fellow farmers discovered that he could "talk like a clergyman." They elected him to parliament, where he since has labored for the Radical cause, returning, however, on Sundays to his little farm.

I made the pilgrimage out to Christensen's. It is far from the railroad, in a district called "The Wilderness." It took many inquiries and many muddy turns to find the farm. The peasants, of whom I inquired the way, all wore wooden shoes and all talked an impossible dialect. I found they were proud of "Our Poul," though some of them had not yet heard that he was a member of the cabinet.

"Poul Christensen," said one old farmer, "do I know where Poul Christensen lives? Why, he is our member of parliament. He made the wooden shoes I'm standing in."

A Rapid Reformation

The rapidity with which the political complexion of Denmark changes is a cause of great joy to the workingman. Until 1849 Denmark was an absolute monarchy as bureaucratic as Russia. In that year she secured a constitution and a parliament of two houses. In 1866 the farmers obtained and held an overwhelming Liberal majority in the lower house. But the government did not become parliamentary. A clause in the constitution enabled the king to make provisional laws the day after parliament adjourned. In this way the Conservatives kept the reins of government until 1901, when the king was forced to accede to the formation of a Liberal ministry from what may be described as the central rather than the extreme left.

Now, after eight years of experiments with Liberal governments, Denmark has a cabinet selected from the group next to the Social-Democrats on the extreme left. In itself the Radical party is a minority, and its government thus "un-parliamentary." The present distribution of the 114 members of the lower house, from right to left, is: Conservatives, 21; Moderates, 22; Reform Left, 27; Radicals, 16; four Independents, who usually vote with the Radicals, and Social-Democrats, 24. The Radical ministry depends for its continuance on the solid support of the Social-Democrats and the partial backing of the Reform Left.

A visit to the Danish parliament gives a foreigner a vivid impression of the democratic nature of this body. It is not unusual to see two or three members from the country taking their seats without collars, in jersey or sweater.

RECORD SEED FAIRS

Never before have such clean and high quality samples been seen at Seed Fairs as during the past season, especially in oats, and the record red ribbon must be given to the Garton Breeds, as they have secured all the Champion Sweepstake Prizes at the Provincial Seed Fairs of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, both in 1909 and 1910. This is a record never before held by any seed firm, and proves the superior qualities of Regenerated Seed, produced by actual Scientific Plant Breeding.

What the Judges Say

Sintaluta, Sask.

After three years' judging at seed fairs in this province, I cannot but remark the great change for the better which Garton's Oats have made in the oat exhibits.—A. J. Quigley.

During the four years I have been judging at seed fairs in Saskatchewan, I have realized the great improvement in the quality and cleanness of the seed oats exhibits since the introduction of the Garton's Abundance Oats.—A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

What the Growers Say

Dinton, Alta.

I consider Garton's Regenerated Abundance a splendid variety. They yielded 123½ bushels by weight per acre; ordinary oats 109 bushels.—W. S. Cameron.

Lipton, Sask.

Your new breed of oat threshed out 98 bushels, weighing 45 pounds; Banner 65 bushels, testing 38 pounds.—Chas. G. Hayward.

Does Regenerated Seed Pay?

CROP MAKES \$59.00 PER ACRE.

\$274.50 PROFIT ON AN OUTLAY OF \$24.00.

Mr. M. E. Vance, Crandall, Man., grew 8 acres Garton's Pedigree Oats and thrashed 84 bushels per acre, his Banner oats only yielding 50 per acre. He sold 400 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel, making \$84.00 per acre on his Pedigree seed. His ordinary oats at 35 cents per bushel would make \$17.50 per acre, showing a profit after deducting the cost of Pedigree seed of \$59.50 per acre. Mr. Vance says I could sell more if I had it but I am keeping enough for my own sowing. They matured one week earlier than Banner. You may send me 35 bushels of your Pedigree Seed Wheat as per enclosed order sheet.

Charles R. Hostetter, Gainsboro Sask., grew three acres Regenerated Abundance Oats which yielded 102 bushels per acre. His ordinary oats yielded only 30 bushels per acre. His Regenerated Seed weighed 52 pounds per stroked bushel and he sold at \$1.00 per bushel, making \$306.00 on the three acres. Three acres ordinary oats at 35 cents per bushel would only make \$31.50, showing a net profit of \$247.50 over ordinary oats on 3 acres, at an outlay of \$24.00.

Does It Outyield Banner?

Harrowby, Man.

I am well satisfied with Regenerated Abundance Oats. They threshed 85 bushels per acre. Banner oats sown on the same field at the same time went 60 bushels per acre.—Robt. Blane.

Dubuc, Sask.

Your Pedigree Oat is a good one. They yielded 75 bushels per acre and ripened 10 days earlier than my own Banner, which yielded 50 bushels.—J. W. Marsden.

Balcarres, Sask.

Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats threshed 94 bushels per acre and were 10 days earlier than Banner (choice seed) which only yielded 75 bushels to the acre. It is a splendid yielder.—E. D. Sworder.

Weyburn, Sask.

Regenerated Abundance Oats O.K. They yielded 85 bushels per acre, while my own Banner went 60. I could have sold my whole lot at \$2.00 per bushel. Send samples of your barley.—August Peterson.

New and Regenerated Breeds of Red Fyfe Wheat, Barley and Oats are this season offered in our catalog, which also explains how a grain of oats or wheat breeds in the chaff from male and female. This catalog is free on application. We also offer Canadian grown seed of Stanley and Reg. Red Fyfe Wheats, Regenerated Abundance Oats and Two-rowed Barley, all guaranteed absolutely free from Wild Oats or Weed Seeds. Write, stating quantity required, and we will send samples and prices.

To insure getting the true stock, buy from the actual originators and breeders.

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Ltd.
256 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg



THE REMEDY

By
DANIEL J. SULLY



Mr. Sully, a Leading Cotton Expert, points out that the World's Necessary Supply of Cotton can be furnished only by the United States, but that through commercial ineptitude the Tremendous Profits accruing from the Spinning and Marketing of the Finished Product are Lost to that Country. In this Article he Points out the Remedy and Indicates the Rearing of a Commercial Structure Greater than any World has ever known. Every Farmer in Western Canada will find something of Interest in this Article

The remedy for the shameful condition of affairs in the cotton market of the United States, according to Daniel J. Sully, rests with the people through their representatives in Congress. Briefly, two things are necessary he says:

First: A merchant marine, supported by the government, which will make us able to compete with the ships of other nations in ocean traffic.

Second: A graduated government subsidy on cotton, together with a chain of bonded warehouses, issuing receipts, which will insure the stability of the cotton-market.

These two remedies I set down in condensed shape. I will enlarge upon them as I go along.

These proposals are the result of many years of experience in all the various intricate and devious channels through which cotton flows from the producer to the consumer. After a close and conscientious study of all the underlying conditions that have tended to keep the producer in a deplorable state of servitude, which is an injustice and a national disgrace from which if the situation remains much longer unchanged neither national energy nor money can free us, and which could have as an inevitable result nothing short of exhaustive internal convulsions, I propose this remedy.

In undertaking to lead the way out of economic confusion and gigantic loss I shall show how an American era in cotton not only will liberate the producer from physical and mental bondage and multiply a thousandfold our cotton-mills, but also will give a new security to banking throughout America and the world.

I realize fully the far-reaching and tremendous scope of the movement. My plan, once it has been launched safely under the command of intelligence, ability and determination, will safeguard the south against exploitation. It will regenerate American industry. It will revive American shipping. It will witness the sending of increasing cargoes of cotton goods from American manufacturing to remote countries. Then cotton will, indeed, be king, sitting on a throne erected in America.

The cause of sudden upheavals in our economic system, with consequent suffering and stagnation of industry, is not an absence or need of resources, but a lack of foresight and alertness in controlling them. The trouble is lack of an efficient governor able at critical periods to control the forces, that have become inadequately resistant under extraordinary pressure, so that when the combined masses of destructive waves have accumulated sufficient energy to rush through the least resistant plane, no shock-absorber is at hand ready to mitigate the blow, and no plan for consolidating the multitudinous legions of panic-stricken capital. The result—chaos.

Economically controlled cotton would make financial depressions and panics in the United States impossible. Entrenched behind this insurmountable barrier, if it be erected with intelligence, strength and courage, no onslaught, however formidable, could disturb American industry, and the ship of finance and the innumerable craft of commerce could weather any storm and ride in a calm sea in the lee of its boundless breakwater.

Some idea of the splendid successes awaiting industrial America, when our cotton shall be intelligently controlled, is made plain by a study of the colossal achievements in two fields; viz., petroleum and steel. In both of these there has been superb organization, with what result all men know. In eight years the profits in petroleum have amounted to nearly half a billion dollars. The capitalization of one organization in the steel industry exceeds the total annual revenue of the British Empire.

Such statistics stagger the imagination yet they sum up simply a couple of chapters in the story of contemporary opportunity and success. Great as the triumphs of petroleum and steel have been they cannot compare with the successes awaiting the organization of the cotton industry upon a scale commensurate with its possibilities.

By way of analogy petroleum is worth considering more in detail at this point. It has given scope to the operation of the greatest brain-power the world has ever known. But the enormous profits this company has piled up in the past decade are exceeded by the world's revenue from cotton in a single year. What makes the oil-interests look large is that they are controlled at home by American brains and energy. Cotton, now controlled abroad by aliens, with the co-operation of un-American merchants, would be of infinitely more value to us than petroleum has ever been if the industry were under the management of Americans with brain-capacity and energy equal to the stupendous task.

Some estimate of the revenue lost to the United States through its indifference to the destiny of our annual cotton-crop may be obtained by comparing the world's

cotton trade with the wealth of various nations. At the present rate of consumption the world would require in ten years fifty billion dollars' worth of cotton goods, a sum exceeding the total wealth of France in thirteen years the sum would equal the total wealth of Great Britain; and in twenty-five years the world would pay to the manufacturing nations for cotton fabrics a sum no less than the present aggregate wealth of the United States.

When we consider that the greater part of this almost inconceivable traffic in cotton goods is made possible by a plant that can be grown only in America in quantities sufficient to meet the world's needs, we realize how enormous is our loss through our failure to take advantage of our inheritance. If we took possession of our patrimony in cotton the gross revenue that would come to the United States within the next fifty years would more than equal the wealth of Great Britain and America combined.

If some one were to discover a new product and could prove that, handled by America, it would yield even a hundredth part of the incomparable revenue which the nations harvest annually from our cotton-crop, the announcement of such discovery would create throughout civil-

ization an interest, an envy, an excitement unprecedented in the annals of private fortune and national destiny. If, therefore, the people and the government of the United States will consider cotton, for the moment, as a new commodity and realize that the five billion dollars paid out annually by the world for goods created from cotton can be made to come to a large measure to America, it will not be difficult to make plain the importance of the program in cotton which I suggest.

I am confident that the remedies that I propose will stimulate the production of the staple, take manipulation of the raw commodity out of dishonest and unprincipled hands, make it possible or the American cotton-producer to be a man of enlightenment and economic independence, enable American cotton-factories to clothe mankind, and confer upon this nation a permanent prosperity hitherto undreamed of.

One great difficulty in the solution of contemporary economic problems is that while it requires a superb organization to carry out any of the great problems in current industry, the genius that makes the syndicating of interests effective and complete ignores the public. Ability is seized upon eagerly, but everything ministers to strengthening the company's hands. The great brain-magneto attracts the greatest brains of the country, but never releases them. The people as a body are ignored. Yet our great industrial organizations, such as the steel and petroleum companies, render, by the very extensiveness of their operation, an almost incalculable service to both labor and capital.

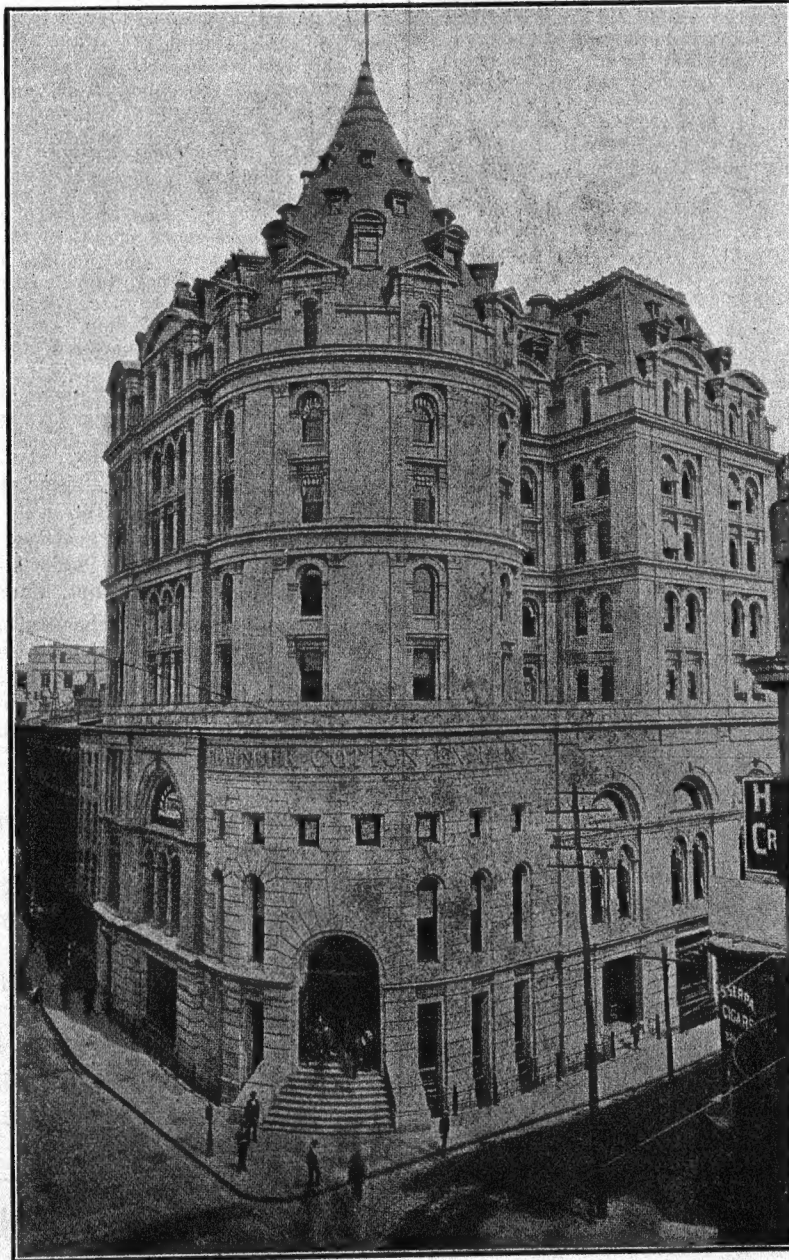
Cotton Speculation No Part of United States Industrial System

But the interests that control cotton serve no one but themselves, and in serving themselves they ruthlessly and relentlessly destroy labor, capital and human liberty. They stand between producer and consumer, exacting a "pound of flesh" from each. The man who raises the cotton and the manufacturer who buys it, the investor who seeks it as a commodity investment and the honest speculator who endeavors to read and take advantage of psychological periods, all are subject to extortion, manipulation and bankruptcy. The only men in the current chaos of cotton conditions whose place is secure are the parasites who raise and lower the prices to suit their own interest. They derive great fortunes from cotton manipulation, but, unlike the leaders in oil and steel, they are not part of the industrial system, nor do they endeavor to construct intellectual honesty.

If ever there was a righteous call for governmental regulation of a vital industry in America it is with respect to cotton, and those who are endeavoring honestly in their respective spheres to advance cotton to its rightful place among our national resources should now be given immediate attention and national co-operation.

The American nation should take paternal care of cotton and insure its legitimate and unimpeded progress from the plantation to the consumer. The government should no longer ignore this great staple, but should awake from its lethargy and realize that the commodity upon which our financial integrity and industrial destiny depend is cotton.

We admit the right of the nation to superintend interstate traffic and to pass upon the rates for freight. There are about thirty grades of cotton, and of these grades the government takes no notice. Evasion, confusion, and trickery reign throughout the dealings in these different grades, and make it possible to grind producer, manufacturer, investor and unsophisticated speculator beneath the upper and nether millstones that



New York Cotton Exchange

are ever being revolved by the force of the intriguing element in control.

Necessity for Legislation on Cotton

We must have United States standard grades for cotton, standard dimensions for the bales, United States bonded warehouses in which cotton may be stored, governmental bounties to stimulate the yield for quality and quantity per acre, and bounties to make possible a foreign trade in the products of American cotton-mills; and to secure these indispensable aids to the growth and sale of cotton the co-operation of the nation should be invoked.

It is practically impossible, for example, for a cotton-manufacturer to store at the beginning of the season the vast volume of raw cotton he will need during the season. Yet he must, in order to meet competition, figure upon future delivery of his product for a market which he has already secured and which he must supply. And even if warehousing facilities were ample enough to store the mass of cotton which the looms and spindles of a great mill would demand, the problem of getting sufficient capital to purchase the raw material outright would not only confine the mill-industry to the multi-millionaire but impose upon him a condition of risk or chance so great as utterly to annihilate him financially if, perchance, his reasoning was not strictly in accord with the true state of economical conditions.

Therefore it is essential and absolutely necessary that the United States government shall make it mandatory that all cotton-exchanges where spot cotton is sold or contracts for the delivery of cotton at some future date are dealt in shall come under the laws and regulations enacted by Congress.

If there were no institutions for dealing in future contracts, every purchaser of cotton would be a pessimistic destructor of all equitable values, and the price of cotton would be constantly depressed. The buying of cotton upon exchanges legitimately and equitably run for the advantage of all interested would establish a price for the raw material which would advance and decline along the true and just waves of supply and demand. The producer, the manufacturer, and others concerned would reap a share of the benefit to which their foresight, energy, and ability entitled them.

Evils of Cotton Speculation

From the time Franklin brought down an electric spark on a string of cotton this fiber has had first place in the markets of the world. But while cotton vitalizes every sphere of finance and industry, there is one place which it cannot penetrate. That place is the seething pool of cotton manipulation.

The manipulators who now deal in the commodity have no more to do with advancing the cotton industry than the patrons of a roulette-wheel have in increasing the currency.

There is less pure vitalization in cotton than in any other article of trade on this continent. In attempting reforms we have walked around and evaded the most fruitful field of dishonesty ever exploited by the unscrupulous in all the generations of double-dealing and dishonesty. The government does a great deal to remove handicaps in the way of traffic. All the popularly condemned combinations in restraint of trade have been made unlawful by federal law. But the cotton combination, which absolutely dominates this industry and criminally diverts its profits from all legitimate channels, has long been over-looked.

At the expense of annually increasing millions we maintain formidable squadrons to safeguard and convoy our commerce across the seas. Let any private-craft seize upon the humblest outgoing cargo, and the might of the American nation would be concentrated upon the work of hunting that corsair down. But the banditti in the broad field of cotton have been enabled to operate under the actual protection of the law.

In the name of the southern planters, of the cotton-mill industry, and of all the industrial and financial interests of America there should be an assertion of justice in the cotton traffic to drive forever from the domain of cotton these speculative outlaws who have conducted their campaign of robbery at the expense of every producer and consumer in the land.

There should be a free flow of cotton from the farmer to the factory. It should

not be compelled to come as a deluge at harvest-time, bringing down the price and impoverishing the planter; nor should the consumers be at the mercy of dishonest buccannery who hold the commodity back or divert it from its natural streams. Just as the health and success of a city depend upon an abundant and regular supply of water, so the economic advance of the nation is dependent upon an assured supply of cotton. If unprincipled manipulators were permitted to control our streams, cut reservoirs at will, make water-courses impure, and thereby derive lawless fortunes from public need, we would have an industrial rebellion and revolution in the United States. Yet we have permitted a similar diversion of the cotton supply, giving over to the manipulators of this commodity a control which beggars the producer and which makes it impossible for the nation to take its place as a competing manufacturer of the goods without which civilization could not advance.

Before the economic problems of the United States can be solved the government must enact equitable laws controlling cotton, the commodity upon which the industrial pre-eminence and destiny of America depend.

Government Should Bond Warehouses.

To-day, at every step in the progress of his cotton from field to market the owner is compelled to suffer a loss which could and should be added to his revenue. To keep this stupendous yield from falling into the hands of manipulators the United States government should bond warehouses at concentrating and distributing points throughout the country. In these warehouses the growers could store their surplus, and from them the mill-men could draw their supplies as they needed them. A chain of these warehouses would do for the whole of industrial America what irrigation under federal auspices has accomplished in arid regions in the west.

At every one of these warehouses should be stationed a number of classifiers and inspectors, under the license of the government, to inspect and determine the grade of every bale of cotton, under a government standard grade of classification, that farmers or merchants desire to store. For the bales the government should issue a certificate showing their number, grade and weight and the marks on the cotton. This federal cotton certificate would immediately become a governmental guarantee that the warehouse thus bonded contained the cotton thus represented. And these cotton certificates bearing this recognized stamp of the nation could be exchangeable in any part of the world for gold at the prevailing price of cotton on the day the owner desired to sell.

The farmer could take to the bonded warehouse whatever portion of his cotton-crop he did not care to sell as soon as it was harvested. There, in the federal depository, he could store it and either put his certificate away in a vault for safe keeping or secure advances directly or indirectly from any bank in any part of the world. The possibilities of cotton warehouses bonded by the government would enable the cotton-growers in the south to husband their resources to such an extent that they would not be compelled to force upon the market in three or four months, as they do now, their entire crop. They would be enabled to market it at intervals according to their needs and the demands of the manufacturers.

At the present time the southern cotton-farmer when he harvests his crop confronts the indebtedness which has accrued during the planting season. He has no choice regarding the disposition of his product. He must take it immediately to the nearest market and sell at the best price possible to liquidate his indebtedness. If, however, it were possible for him to obtain warehouse certificates which he could deposit at his local bank, and which that institution could re-discount at New York or European centers, a new spirit of security would be introduced forthwith into the cotton trade. The grower, instead of parting with his whole crop at a sacrifice, could borrow enough on his certificates to pay his debts and still remain a factor in the cotton-world.

To-day the part of the cotton-farmer is in effect to cast his cotton into a pit which is bottomless, but if he were able

Continued on page 30



Avoid Costly Mistakes

Some cow owners defer from year to year the purchase of a Cream Separator and suffer a large loss of revenue thereby. Eventually they buy Separators but unfortunately sometimes perpetuate their loss by investing blindly, and thus acquiring an inferior machine.

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is the standard by which creamerymen have for thirty years, and do today, measure merit in Cream Separators. One of the New Improved Machines of suitable size will be placed upon approval, and without obligation, in the dairy of any intending purchaser.

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Guaranteed for Five Years at an Engine Cost of less than TWO Cents per day per horse power

THIS remarkable Gasoline Offer comes to you from a source of unquestioned reliability. It commands the careful consideration of every man interested in farm power.

From start to finish, through every step in the purchase of this Engine, the interests of our customers have been so carefully safeguarded that the man who orders an Eaton Engine by mail takes **ABSOLUTE-NO RISK**. He is as certain of satisfaction as if he saw the Engine and tested it before paying his money.

When you buy an Eaton Gasoline Engine, you can test it on your own farm, and under your own working conditions. You can prove **TO YOUR OWN SATISFACTION** that the Eaton Engine will do your work. **YOU CAN SATISFY YOURSELF** that you are getting the very best of value for your money. You do this **AT OUR RISK**, because we guarantee to every purchaser that the Eaton Engine will "make good," or it may be returned at our expense for freight both ways, and every penny of the purchase price will be refunded.

This guarantees to every buyer that his money is safe until he himself has proved the Engine out; but our guarantee does not stop there; it stays with you and guarantees that the Engine which has started will **CONTINUE TO DO YOUR WORK**. It safeguards you against any possibility of the Engine failing to live up to its first performance.

It insures you for five years against any breakdown from defective material or construction. Any part which breaks from this cause during five years will be replaced free of charge.

For five years our guarantee stands back of the Engine, so that even during the limit of our guarantee the cost of the Engine per horse-power is less than two cents per day.

HOW WE FIGURE IT

5 years 1825 days..
Average cost of Eaton Engines per horse-power \$34.58
Cost per day less than two cents.

Engines of this make have been successfully operated for ten years or more, and men who have run them for that length of time say there is practically no wear out to them. So don't get the idea that the Eaton is only a five-year engine. We guarantee

it for five years **BECAUSE WE HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT IT WILL LAST MANY YEARS LONGER.**

Our confidence in this Engine is not the result of experiment, but of experience—the experience of thousands of men who are today, successfully operating these engines.

Visitors to the Winnipeg bouspiel who saw the Eaton Engine

at work, who came perhaps with doubt in their minds about the quality of an Engine that sold at so low a price, were convinced that the Engine was right, **THAT IT WOULD DO THE WORK, AND KEEP ON DOING IT.** Eaton Engines were there at the bouspiel display, doing pretty nearly everything a farmer could want done about his home or farm—sawing wood, pumping, running cream separators, grain grinders, straw cutters, pulpers, churns—every kind of machine a farmer needs.

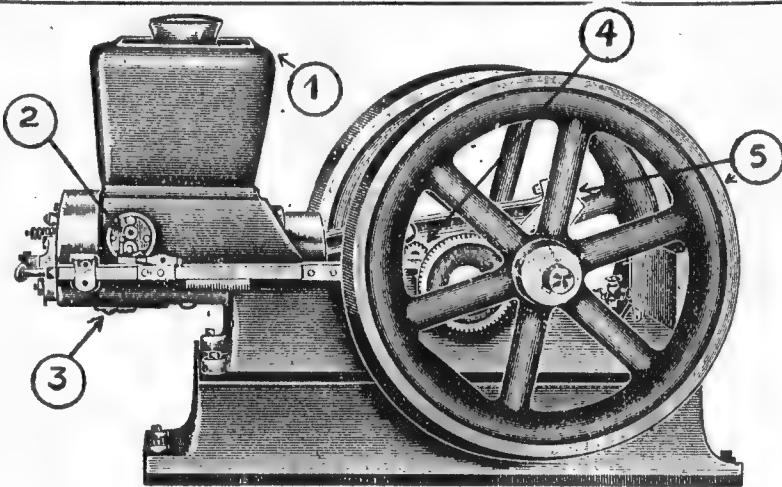
There is certainly no better engine for farm use. It is simplicity itself, starts without a bit of trouble, and keeps on going until you want it to stop. Runs so smooth and nice; is so economical on fuel, and requires so little attention that any farmer who has work to do can't afford to keep on doing the heavy end of it himself when, for two cents a day, he can have Eaton gasoline horse-power ready to work for him.

The Eaton price is a high grade price, but without the profit and commission that is tacked on to the first cost of another engine before it reaches you.

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Can you afford to run your farm without power when we **GUARANTEE** you power at a

price you can afford to pay? We will be glad to give further particulars or information, and if you are interested, write us today, or, better still, send in your order and get the Engine which, after all, is our strongest argument.



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2. The Electric Igniter on Eaton Engines is of the hammer brake pattern, having meteor wire points which prevent corroding and always insure a bright spark. The igniter is one of the most important features in engine construction, and might very properly be called the heart of the engine. In the Eaton Engine this part of the mechanism has been given special attention and successful operation is assured.

3. The gravity feed on Eaton Engines does away with the trouble which is constantly met with in pump feed engines. The mixing chamber

is so constructed that the amount of fuel consumed may be accurately regulated and definitely adjusted for economical operation.

4. The governor is positive in action, simply constructed, and so arranged that it perfectly controls the speed of the machine. When the engine is running with a light load, the governor cuts off the supply of gasoline so that when less than the full power of the engine is used, a proportionately smaller quantity of gasoline will be consumed.

5. The Crank Shaft is forged of solid steel; not a weld in it. The shaft is built of high quality steel turned, ground and polished, and has a resisting power twice as great as any strain that can possibly be put upon it in operation.

41B245. 2 horse power	\$ 75.00
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41B247. 6 horse power	205.00
41B248. Geared Pump Jack for attaching to pump for power use	9.00

The engine is shipped complete with all oil and grease cups, gasoline tank, valves, batteries, coil switch, drive pulley, etc., also a book of instructions giving full information how to successfully operate.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

What has happened to the government since coming to the Brandon convention and promising to give the Grain Growers what they have been asking for, for the last three or four years? That is, a system of elevators free from government control. The unanimous resolution of the Brandon convention for the last two or three years has been the same at all times, free from government control. The resolution of seventy or eighty associations has been the same—must be free from government control. Now, it seems that the government claims they did not understand that we wanted a system free from government control. There is no question in any fair man's mind as to what the people have been asking for, and, if the government take any such stand they are just quibbling with words. Just let us carefully examine the difference between government control and being free from government control.

1. It may be, and is very probably so, that the best men possible cannot be secured on that commission if they are under government control, from the fact that some of the best men will not act in the capacity of a government official and would be above accepting any position under any government.

2. Good men are not looking for jobs, and they might say, "I will not accept a government job, because all governments go and come and when this government goes I may have to go with it. Therefore I will not give up a good sure job for an uncertainty."

3. Because a good man under government control is many times prevented from doing the best possible, from the fact that government's views may differ from his very much, from the fact that they may have motives which lead them to request certain actions that are not to the best interests of the movement.

4. Because a good man under government control may not do his best because he knows that the government has power to undo his work at any time.

5. Past history does prove that many men get positions under the government because of good service at election times and not for their qualifications for ability or honesty.

The above facts do not apply to any one government in particular, or more to one than another. We are all well aware that the condition applies to all governments in very many cases.

It would be well for us all if we had reached the day when governments would choose the best men, those who are best fitted for the office, regardless of what party they belonged to. Until that day does come, we, as a people, will suffer from our extreme partyism. Give us direct legislation and the day will be here. If we had direct legislation the people would be satisfied to let the government have control of the elevator system, for, if they did not run them to suit the people then the people could remove them at pleasure and be in a position to help themselves. Here are some of the advantages of public control:

Good men could be found that would accept the position because it was not a government position, and because they would not be removed except for cause to be proven to the satisfaction of the Court of Appeal, or two-thirds of the legislature.

The man would have some independence because he was aware of the fact that so long as he was capable and honestly doing his duty and giving satisfaction, that he

would have no complaints made against him.

Then, again, it is aimed to have those men clothed with Dominion government authority to issue government certificates of weights. Now, it must be apparent to all that if those men were under local government control, it would be impossible to have them clothed with Dominion authority as weigh masters at each shipping point. But, under public control, there would be no difficulties to meet on this all important point, because, without this authority they will not be able to make a success of a sample market. To make a sample market a success, a farmer must secure a certificate of weight before his car leaves the initial point, and then it can be shipped east, west, north or south and carry proper government certificate of weight. Just think of it,

like a cake of ice. Though a man may move carefully, still he slips. Someone says, sell to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and educate the farmer. I will admit that it puts me to thinking and studying, but like a man without tools, I cannot cut a hole in ice if frozen thick. I ought to be out doing chores, but I must give vent to my thoughts.

I can see that by the union of the farmers we can get government elevators to help us, but I can scarcely pick up a paper but what some combine is putting up or going to construct more elevators. Surely there must be big returns or why do so many want to get into the business? The way it looks is that the larger the combine the more economically work can be handled, just so that no one will care more for the farmer and his interests than the farmer himself. And as the government is composed partly of farmers they should have the farmers' prosperity at heart or be as main overseer of a large business. It looks to me as though the officers should receive good salaries and deal honestly (or get others). No man can start a herd of animals and get the best at the start; he has to take good or bad alike, but after a time can see his way to keep or dispose as he sees best.

Looking over history, we see that some of the best and strongest men came from the country, making the best officers; best for the people and the government. Then, why have we not got amongst us the very material to do this work and fill the offices? The farmer should know what the farmer wants, and in time could find ways and means to bring it about. Where would New Zealand have been if they had not taken a bold stand and stayed with it, regardless of the idle talk of many? It takes back-bone to stay

CONSERVATION COMMISSION WORKING

The Canadian Commission for the Conservation of Natural Resources at its Annual Meeting January 18-21, 1910, adopted the following resolution:

"That in future no unconditional titles to Water-Powers should be given, but that every grant or lease of powers should be subject, among others, to the following conditions:

- (1) Development within a specified time.
- (2) Public control of rates.
- (3) A rental with the power to revise same at a later period."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission of Conservation on February 2, 1910, the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. That a memorial be prepared and submitted expressing the opposition of the Commission to the proposition to dam the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault, or to any similar proposition involving the construction of a dam across the St. Lawrence.

2. "That the meeting records its opposition to the export of power at Fort Frances being authorized by the Government."

if a farmer wishes to ship a car to Ontario, he must pay \$7.50 per car at Port Arthur or Fort William and then he is liable to lose the identity of the grain. This has happened thousands of times in the past and will continue to do so in future as cars must be unloaded at those points in order to secure government certificates of weights.

I am glad to learn that the elevator committee appointed by the Grain Growers is standing firm in their demands and they certainly would be deserving of very strong censure and should be removed from their offices if they ever consented to a system of elevators under government control.

MANITOBA FARMER

♦ ♦ ♦

UNITED FARMERS ONLY HOPE

Editor, GUIDE:—Let us turn our attention to the banking system. Do the farmers have to pay ten per cent. for the use of money? Not much. Can we not follow the example of our Australian friends? We wish you would instruct us all you can on this four per cent. question. No farmer can pay ten per cent. and live, and that is why we are in a box today. No farmer can pay his honest debts and sell his produce on a cheap market and buy his supplies from a dear market, and four per cent. would help him to develop this big, good, and great country.

A farmer is not as polished as many of the city people, but he can see a long way when he can stop to think for himself and the good of his fellow farmer. The price of cows, horses, pigs and chickens is increasing, but this ten per cent. is

with it, and it will come our way, just as sure as night follows the day and light follows darkness. I can see that each year the money is getting a harder grip on the market, and the sooner the government takes the banking system into its hands the better for the working class.

As THE GUIDE says, only a few editors dare give vent to their thoughts in the papers they publish, for the iron grip of tyranny has a death grip on them and only lets them live as long as they represent their class and clique.

I see so many good things in your paper that if I can give you an idea or a thought of what I mean, my time is well spent. I talked for thirty minutes to try and convince two farmers that they needed union in the work, and that THE GUIDE would give them pointers on what they wanted. They wanted to know what I was giving a "spiel" for. I told them that THE GUIDE put me to thinking and I asked myself "What are you doing for THE GUIDE?" I got two subscriptions just the same.

One farmer tells me he would have nothing to do with a union as it was a graft and they worked him three or four years ago for \$1.00 (think how elevators worked farmers). I showed him it was the president of the local union that was to fault and he had broken the faith that the farmers had placed in him. But where is the president today? He sold out and disappeared. People found him out, and, like the Arab, he folded his tent in the night and made for other fields, because their faith and judgment was misplaced. Try again.

DAVID MULHOLLAND

Elinor, Alta.

NO REFERENDUM NEEDED

Editor, GUIDE:—It has been stated in the press that the government intend attaching the referendum to the bill creating government ownership of interior elevators. As the farmers intend that the grain passing through such elevators shall pay for them, through the medium of a sinking fund, thus relieving the province and its people from incurring bonded indebtedness, why is it necessary for a referendum vote? But if necessary, should it not only apply to the rural and not the city and town municipalities? If the two latter be included, the veiled hand of the Grain Combine might compass the defeat of the entire bill.

H. M. THOMPSON.

Dauphin, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Editor, GUIDE:—Mr. A. E. Partridge, the founder of the Grain Growers' movement, in a recent letter to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, makes a very significant statement. A statement that should be framed in large letters of gilt and gold and then hung up in the home of every farmer, laborer and merchant. It is this:

"Men in high places know the causes of poverty, hard times and the inequality of opportunity but they profit by them and do not desire to see them removed; hence the farce of commissions of enquiry, etc."

Let it be borne in mind that it is those in high places who are candidates for the votes of the people and, of course, they do not want the people to see the cause of their being poor, hard up and shy of cash, their homes under heavy mortgages, while they themselves, the candidates, shout "Prosperity!" The candidates will talk anything, such as "Big Crops," "Aids to Agriculture," "Helping the Farmers," "The Wickedness of the Opposition," any old thing, to distract the attention from the fact that the masses generally are poor and hard up, although they are doing the work of the world and producing the country's wealth.

"The seed they sow, another reaps,
The wealth they find, another keeps,
The cloths they weave, another wears,
The arms they forge, another bears."

The politician and candidates see this awful fact, and they know how to remedy it, but they do not want the masses to see the secret. Hence at election time they will bring up any old thing to distract the attention of the voters from the fact that they are being plundered, profaned and disinherited, and that the plunderers are the politicians themselves, those who are seeking their votes.

As an instance of how the people are fooled, in March, 1907, during the general election in Manitoba, not one word was said about the salaries of the members of the legislature, but at the succeeding session, without a dissenting voice, they were unanimous in doubling the salaries, taking twice as much out of the people as they did before. So it is easily seen that the politicians go after the voters, just as we would go out into the pasture field to catch the horse by shaking a few oats in a pan. How long will the voters thus consent to be humbugged by the politicians? In the language of Mr. Partridge, let me repeat.

"Men in high places know the causes of poverty, hard times and the inequality of opportunity, but they profit by such conditions and do not desire to see such conditions removed, etc."

Is that not a statement worth thinking about by the average voter?

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

FOR NON-PARTIZANSHIP

Editor, GUIDE:—I see under the heading "Non-Partizan Farmers," of January 26 issue, a letter by Frederick Kirkham, of Saltcoats, Sask. Will say that I agree with him in his non-partizan ideas, for among us farmers that which is good for a Conservative is good for a Liberal, and vice-versa. Now, what these political bosses want: It is to keep the farmers and artisans or the working class divided, for the more we are divided, the weaker we are. We will take the manufacturers. They are not all Liberals; neither are they all Conservatives. But they are composed of both parties, and they are aware of the fact that what is good for one party is good for the other also; or, in other words, what will gain a dollar

for one will for the other also. Now, when the Conservatives are in power they make laws for the Conservatives, and they are good for the Liberals and vice-versa.

As it is now, we have too many parties. We have really four parties, for we have a Liberal and a Conservative party among the manufacturers, bankers, politicians, and our law making institutions as we also have the same two parties among the farmers and artisans, or the working class of people, so you see we have four parties instead of two. Now, if the working class of people were to become non-partizans and in each representative district select one of their numbers and send him to parliament to make laws for them, they would force the manufacturers and monied men to be non-partizans also, and then we would have two parties and no division in either of them, and that would give the working class of people the power of making laws for themselves, and the manufacturers and such classes as well. In other words, it would turn the law making machinery around. It would then be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. If properly worked out it will revolutionize our law making machinery.

W. E. KEEFER.

Ashville, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Editor, GUIDE:—A subject of great interest to the farmers of Alberta is the Agricultural College. As I understand the present situation, it is the intention of the provincial government to run it in connection with the university at Strathcona. There has been some opposition to the amalgamation of these two different systems of education, and the true reasons for the objections, has been hidden by the government friends, claiming that the opposition was altogether sectional, viz. that Calgary or the south country wanted it. Now this is not the true reason. At the school trustees convention in Lethbridge, the delegates discussing education, were unanimous in favor of something more practical than the present system. In this affair of the agricultural college we have a chance for practical education on the lines of the Guelph College, a school that is generally acknowledged as one of the most practical and successful schools in America, if not in the world. Now, why should the government of Alberta want to experiment along other lines that have not given the results that Guelph and the Iowa agricultural colleges are showing every day. The claim is made that it will be more economical. In an important matter of this kind, economy should not be the first consideration, it should be efficiency and results.

To my mind, we have an ideal location at Lacombe, which can well be called the Guelph of Alberta, it being central to the present population of Alberta, and also where many of the pure bred stock in Alberta is owned. But even if it is thought best to have an agricultural college located near, or at what is going to be one of the largest centres of population in Alberta, I say in the best interests of nine out of ten of the population of Alberta, who will be connected with agriculture, to separate it from the university as much as the Guelph Agricultural College is independent of the University and follow as near as possible the successful examples we have in Guelph and Ames, Iowa, which are certainly in the lead in agricultural education in America. The graduates of Guelph are in demand and I believe will average more successful men than any university.

I am very much interested for I have boys that I would like to send to the Agricultural College and I would like to have it the very best. If it is not, I hope the Alberta Government will continue to pay the railway fare and fee for the Alberta pupils to Guelph as they are doing at present.

ALBERTA FARMER.

♦ ♦ ♦

SNOW FENCE FARCE

Editor, GUIDE:—In THE GUIDE of January 12, there is a report of an interview with Mr. Whyte, of the C.P.R., re snow fences. Mr. Whyte tries to lay the blame of these semi-permanent fences onto the section bosses, as he says these fences are put up contrary to orders. Now, are the section men going to put up any other kind of fence than they have done, unless the management

furnishes different material? Along the Souris line, and even the main line, snow fences are made out of slabs stuck in the ground alongside each other. In the spring, unless the frost is out properly no doubt a number are broken off at the surface of the ground and will bother the farmer when plowing. These kind of snow fences have been used by the C.P.R. for years, and it is a little far fetched for Mr. Whyte to claim that these fences are put up against orders. When the Northern Pacific came through here in the nineties they put up proper portable snow fences. These same fences are still in use by the C.N.R. Why cannot the C.P.R. do the same?

The cattle guards on the Souris line are of no use. They are made up by the section men (very cheaply) out of wood, and would keep out no stock from getting on the track. As a result of my efforts, I notice that whistle sign posts have been placed along the track at each highway crossing by the C.P.R. men east of Methvin, and the engineers now all whistle loud and long before crossing each road allowance. If this had been done prior to August 4 the two Mrs. Grangers would be alive today. It, therefore, is the duty of every true citizen of this country to use every effort that the laws are properly observed. If this was done there would be less rascality and we would have a better country to live in.

The letter of W.A.J., Saskatoon, re "Working for Lawyers," is very opportune. If the secret history of the early settlers in Saskatoon and Alberta was written there would no doubt be instances by the thousand, like what W.A.J. states. Robbery by law is still robbery, although the victim may have no legal redress. I hope that a few of these legal gentlemen will get free board and lodging at no distant date, and serve as a warning to others.

OLIVER KING.

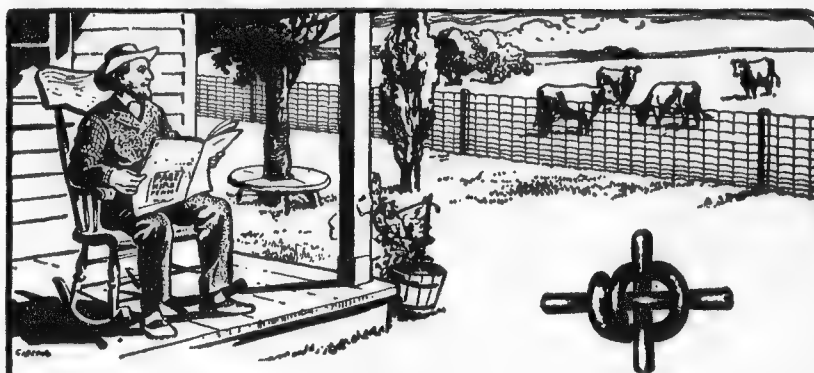
Wawanesa, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

FAVORS CO-OPERATIVE BILLS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have just read a lecture delivered by J. A. Beaudry, National Treasurer of the Retail Merchants' Association endeavoring to show that co-operation is a failure, delusion and a snare. Space would not allow me to answer him in this letter, but if any reader of this wished to read the lecture let him ask his retail merchant for a copy. The gentleman claims that co-operation is in itself economically unsound and the Retail Merchants' Association send it out to all the retail merchants accompanied by petitions asking for signatures of the merchants and as many of their customers as are simple enough to sign them. The object of the petitions, is if possible to defeat the bills now before parliament, designed to encourage the formation of co-operative associations for the handling of merchandise. The Retail Merchants' Association boldly states that they defeated such legislation two years ago. Here is a good case for the National Council of Agriculture to take up at once and see that no injustice is done to either the producer or the consumer. Do not let middlemen meddle.

These retailers also condemn the principle of co-operation and then turn round and co-operate themselves, so as they can prevent the competition of co-operative societies. They claim that competition is the life of trade and then endeavor to eliminate that competition. Any reasonable man will admit after due considera-



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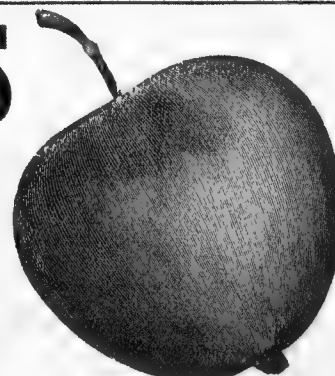
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tion that competition is anarchy and every organization of society from the earliest times has been brought about by men co-operating to accomplish certain ends, and the ultimate development, must be the full fruition of a world wide co-operation which will abolish the foolish waste of war, which is the consequence of national competition. As the merchant sees the farmer coming into his own and using his influence over governments, I find that he is very ready to give us advice, not to go too far, etc., and we have told him that we stand for equity between man and man, we do not ask for favors. But let the Retail Merchants' Association think again for their action in opposing the co-operative legislation is an ultimatum of war against the consumer of the goods they handle. Let the Retail Merchants' Association beware.

J. E. PAYNTER.

Tantallon, Sask.

LAND VALUE TAXATION

Editor, GUIDE:—In a recent article in your paper upon the movement for land value taxation, I made one or two important omissions, to which the readers of your valuable paper have since called my attention. In this case ignorance was not bliss and I was pleased to be put wise to the fact that land value taxation is generally practiced in the rural districts of Saskatchewan. Also that the assessment law in Winnipeg was changed last year so that now buildings are assessed at two-thirds of their value and land at its full value. Enquiries for literature on land value taxation are reaching me every day and I am pleased to be still able to offer the same free to anyone who will write for it to

F. J. DIXON.

260 Ellen St.,
Winnipeg.

If the Southerners are not in earnest about their religion, they are not anything, as the following will show: This notice was tacked upon a southern church, "There will be preaching here next Sunday, Providence permitting, and there will be preaching whether or no on the following Sunday from the subject: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at 10:30 a.m."

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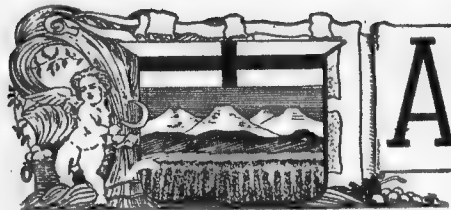
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ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

The Agricultural College Question

On February 15, a large delegation representative of the districts of Gleichen, Calgary, High River and Lacombe, waited on the members of the cabinet to enter a protest against the agricultural college being affiliated with the university and situated at Strathcona. The delegation asked the government if the site of the agricultural college has been selected, also if it had not been selected where would it be placed. The premier in reply, stated that it did not look as though the college site question had been settled, but he could not give any definite word until he had consulted his cabinet. The Minister of Agriculture assured a member of the delegation that the whole question would be referred to the legislature and settled by the members. This was what the delegation asked for, although it is understood that each representative was sure that the best site for the college was his own particular district.

The premier in reply to the delegation, stated he was pleased to meet them and drew attention to the fact that the advantages and disadvantages of association of agricultural college and university are subjects of keen discussion in the States as well as in Alberta. The policy of the government was to give education which would be available for all. The Dominion government had established two experimental farms and the Alberta government had established a farm to test the Campbell dry farming system. The C.P.R. was doing much in irrigation. All of the agricultural education would not be confined within the walls of the main building of the college. The premier read a resolution from the executive of the U.F.A. favoring the union of the college and university under certain conditions, and consideration would have to be given that as well as the other resolutions presented. However, the delegation must not conclude that education along irrigation lines was to be neglected. The government would carefully consider the representations of the delegation.

It was not my intention at the present time to have anything further to say on this vexatious question, but as so many of the daily papers of the country are determined to bring the U.F.A. into the limelight on this subject, it is necessary that some statement should be made as to the policy adopted by the executive.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held in Edmonton on February 4, a large amount of time was taken up discussing this question and the result was the adoption of the resolution which was presented to the government the following day. This resolution was not unanimously adopted, but it was thought by the members of the board who were in favor of it, that it was a compromise and would probably result in the farmers of Alberta securing some concessions which otherwise would not be granted.

The resolution which the premier read to the delegation from the south was as follows:—"Having considered the matter of the agricultural college, we do recommend to the government that there should be established in connection with the agricultural college in various parts of the province, agricultural schools with practical demonstration farms attached thereto, such schools to take up the practical farm work and the students to reside on the farm, the final course to be taken at the agricultural college, and we further recommend that the farmers be given a fair and equitable representation on the governing staff of the college, and in the event of these recommendations being carried out, we agree to the principle of combining the agricultural college with the university."

When this resolution was presented to the government it was discussed for some time and the assurance was given the directors that the practical farms and high schools as recommended would be established. We all know at the present time, there is a big gap to be bridged

between the ordinary schools of the province and an agricultural college and very few students would be in a position to attend the college. Again there is another large class who would wish to take only a short course in some practical work and would not care to be tied up to the long course necessary at the college to secure a degree. To such as these, the promised agricultural high schools should be a boon, as it would permit them to take the short courses in any of the branches of study in which they were most interested and it would enable those who wished to secure their degrees to proceed to the college and be on a par with the other university students. These were the arguments advanced at the directors meeting and later presented to the government. The second part of the resolution dealt with representation on the Board of Governors of the university and after fully discussing same it was decided to ask the government that one-third of the members of this board should be farmers, also that there should be one direct representative on the Senate. This was agreed to by the government and a promise made that this recommendation should be embodied in the new University Act to be presented to the legislature at the present session.

In spite of any agitation to the contrary there is a feeling that this question of location is definitely settled and the college proper will be established at Strathcona with the university. If this is so, and to one on the outside of the present trouble

was fully approved of. It is the intention of the Union to secure formalin in bulk at a saving to the members of about 75%. The general secretary was thanked for his information re the C.N.R. gates at farmers crossings.

VALLEY DISTRICT UNION

The latest U.F.A. union is Valley District, where the farmers organized themselves on February 12, securing an initial membership of 10, with every prospect of an immediate increase. The following officers were elected:—President, A. R. Routledge, vice-president, C. Thorsen, secretary-treasurer, A. E. Bumpus.

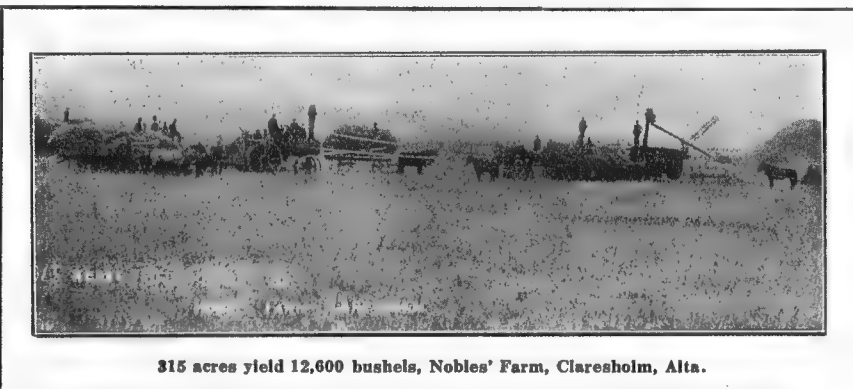
The following resolution was adopted by the members: "Resolved that this union is in favor of the government of Alberta assessing all taxable lands in the province at such rate as shall be sufficient to pay compensation for damage to growing crops done by hail at the maximum rate of \$8.00 per acre and that all Grain shall be insured by the government, Assessment and inspection to be made by some local official."

The secretary was instructed to secure constitutions, sample copies of THE GUIDE and any other matter necessary to make the union a success.

EDMONTON UNION

At the last meeting of this union the following resolutions were adopted:

"That this meeting of the Edmonton local union of the U.F.A., viewing the fact that President Bower in his report



315 acres yield 12,600 bushels, Nobles' Farm, Claresholm, Alta.

it appears that way, will not a little serious thought show that the recommendations of the U.F.A. will secure to the whole country a better chance of studying the real agricultural conditions than one college would do. As Senator Talbot recently stated we do not want an agricultural college to build up a university and the only way to prevent this will be to see that the promise made for the establishment of the agricultural high schools is carried out.

This then is how the matter stands today, and it shows at least that the U.F.A. is respected in governmental circles and their wishes will be considered.

E. J. FREAM.

BLACKFOOT UNION

The regular monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union was held in Flowerdale School house on February 10, and a most pleasant and instructive afternoon was spent. Great satisfaction was expressed at the work of the convention and several subscriptions to THE GUIDE and membership fees were taken. A letter was read from Senator Talbot in reply to one from the union asking his support to Lloyd Harris's Bill for the Incorporation of Co-operative Societies, in which the Senator promises his hearty backing. A resolution was carried that the Department of Public Works be asked to produce a virus for the inoculation and destruction of gophers, dissatisfaction being felt at the present slovenly method or rather the disorganized efforts for the destruction of this pest. The agreement to be signed by the farmers for the supply of hogs to the proposed pork packing plant was read and its apparent stringency

records his visit to B.C. in the interests of obtaining markets for the produce of the members of the association, requests Secretary Fream to give us information of these markets so that we can have the benefit of same, and further, to advise us if any local union or unions have done any business from the result of this visit."

"That the members of the Edmonton local union are pleased at the action taken by the annual convention just held regarding the urgent necessity existing for the federal government to take up the proposal for the establishment of a meat export trade from the west, and we, as representing the farmers of the Edmonton district, do respectfully request our member, the Hon. Frank Oliver, to do all in his power to expedite matters, when we feel sure the business will speedily be placed on a practical basis without any unreasonable delay."

"Whereas the government of Alberta purpose experimenting with a consolidated school and whereas in the opinion of this meeting the consolidation of schools has passed the experimental stage, having been proved practical and most serviceable both in other parts of Canada and the United States, we, the members of the Edmonton local union, would respectfully urge the provincial government to enact the necessary legislation so that any district may have the power and receive the necessary grants to erect and carry on a consolidated school and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. J. R. Boyle, M.P.P. for Sturgeon, to the Minister of Education, and to the secretary of the U.F.A. for submission to the several unions."

NAMAKA UNION

On Saturday, February 5, a most successful social was held by the members of Namaka Union. The ladies prepared a lunch, which entitled them to free entry while the men and all visitors had to pay twenty-five cents each. After the lunch the cakes, pies, biscuits, bread, etc., left over were auctioned off, the bachelors only being allowed to bid on same, and the funds to go to the treasury of the local union. In all the sum of \$12 was netted. The financial part, however, was not the greatest success of the day. This must be allotted to the social side of the social itself. To see how the women, especially those who had lived on the range for 15 or 20 years, and who had very seldom met white women during all that time, enjoyed themselves and how they tried to do all they could to make everyone present have an enjoyable time, is alone enough to make this union worth while and to keep it going. Then, too, there were many who had left their homes and neighbors in the last year or two to come west with their husbands, and to see them brighten up when they made new acquaintances and saw they were not alone on the prairies was good to behold. The bachelors were thoroughly teased, but they did not mind it, or at least said they didn't, and therefore it all helped to make the social more pleasant.

At the next regular meeting it is expected that Mr. Thamer, of the G.G.G. Co., will be present to address the members on the work of the company.

ROSE VIEW UNION

The members of Rose View Union gave a most successful entertainment, box social and dance a short time ago, and the people of the district attended en masse. A most enjoyable time was spent by all present.

The first part of the program consisted of songs, recitations, duets and comic dialogues which brought forth roars of laughter, applause and well-merited praise from the audience. A dialogue by the children, entitled "Little Grain Growers," in which each child held a card with a letter of the two words, "Grain Growers," printed on it, and recited a verse suitable to the letter and the occasion, caused much amusement and favorable comment.

The boxes supplied by the ladies were then auctioned off, the vice-president making a splendid auctioneer, and it speaks well for the interest our ladies take in the union when there were fifty baskets to auction off. It also means that the ladies can cook and that the boys know it, for the average price realized for the baskets was two dollars each, thereby adding a goodly sum to the treasury of the union.

After the good things provided by the ladies had been done justice to, the floor was clear so that all who wished might indulge in tripping the light fantastic to their hearts' content.

The only disappointments felt were that, owing to the great pressure of work at the convention at Edmonton, it had been found impossible to get a speaker from the association to address the large audience and that the school house was too small to accommodate so large a crowd as comfortably as might be wished, and more than a few expressed the hope that ere long the union would have a hall large enough to accommodate the crowd which their efforts were entitled to, and the secretary says in reporting the meeting that a few more socials as successful as the last one was and the hall will be an accomplished fact.

Rose View Union is steadily growing since the new year, nine new members having been added to the roll already, and it is believed that before this year closes most of the farmers in the district will be members and the union will then be strong enough to accomplish something. This, with the education which will be secured and the social interest created, will go a long way towards helping the work of the association.

HUXLEY UNION

At the reorganization meeting of Huxley Union held on January 31, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Miller; vice-president, L. E. Roach; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Kennedy; executive, W. Harris, E. A. Roach, L. E. Love, G. R. Hogg, W. Morris and F. Buzzell. Great interest was taken in the numerous topics presented for discussion, and a very successful year is anticipated.

TOFIELD ANNUAL MEETING

The Tofield branch of the U.F.A. held its annual meeting in Tofield on Saturday, February 5, in Mr. Bird's hall to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Harri-men, the president, being absent, Mr. S. Stirrett, vice-president, occupied the chair.

The chairman having called the meeting to order, the regular routine of business was entered into. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

The secretary then called for new members, stating that all who wanted to join will please come to the front and put down their names so that they can take an active part in the business of the meeting. Four new members were enrolled under the banner of the U.F.A.: A. Barnes, Lue Anderson, Wm. Thompson, J. Shaw.

Mr. S. Stirrett, one of the delegates who attended the convention of the U.F.A. at Edmonton last month, was called upon to give his report. Mr. Stirrett then rendered an efficient and elaborate brief of the proceedings at Edmonton. Moved by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Wills, "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Stirrett for the estimable service he had rendered the local as a delegate." He was given a good rousing applause. Mr. Hallberg, a member of the Ross Creek local, was a visitor at the meeting. He was called upon to give some of his views in reference to the annual convention at Edmonton, and of the U.F.A. in general. Mr. Hallberg was the official auditor of the U.F.A. last year and was re-elected for the ensuing year, so that he is conversant with the ins and outs of the association. He took up the question of the marketing of grain and pointed out that the spread of price between the western market value of wheat and that of Fort William is not so much now by at least ten cents per bushel as it was years ago, before the inception of the farmers' associations. Such being the case, it is conclusive evidence that the farmers' associations are largely instrumental for the betterment of conditions of the present time. Mr. Hallberg emphasized the facts that every member ought to subscribe for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, the official organ of the association, so that he would be able to keep in touch with what was going around him and become conversant with the great economic questions of the day.

Mr. Morton was asked for an expression of opinion in reference to the convention held at Edmonton and at which he was in attendance the greater part of the time while the convention was in session. He graphically summarized some of the business that had been accomplished at the convention. In reference to government pork packing plant, he strongly endorsed the plan adopted upon which to conduct the enterprise. He is of the opinion that for the pork packing plant to be a success it must be a government monopoly.

Mr. Whellans, the editor of the Tofield Standard, gave a short address along the lines of organizing an agricultural society at Tofield. He cited the names of a number of the leading agriculturists of the vicinity who had offered every assistance to bring about the consummation of such an enterprise, believing it would be to the interest and welfare of the surrounding country and a benefit to the town of Tofield.

The election of officers next came in order. Moved by F. Wills, seconded by P. Moline, "That S. Stirrett be president."—Carried. Moved by P. Moline, seconded by E. Cookson, "That D. Francis be vice-president."—Carried. Moved by P. Moline, seconded by R. Stirrett, "That Jas. Fletcher be secretary-treasurer."—Carried. Moved by R. Stirrett, seconded by Jas. Fletcher, "That P. Moline, Wm. Thomson, C. Johnson, L. Peterson, D. Moore, E. Cookson be directors."—Carried. Moved by E. Hoffman, seconded by R. Stirrett, "That the meeting adjourn."—Carried. The local will hold its next meeting at Bardo, Saturday, February 19, at 2 o'clock, p.m. The universal hail insurance will be brought up and discussed, also the best method to put out gopher poison. Each Local Improvement District is authorized to expend not more than \$75 in the purchase of gopher poison, which must be used on a plan outlined by the Department of Agriculture.

JAS. FLETCHER, Sec.-Treas.

VERMILION UNION

A government institute meeting was held at Vermilion on February 12, and was addressed by Mr. D. W. Warner. At the close of the meeting and by request of those present, Mr. Warner gave a very interesting address on the work of the U.F.A., which resulted in stirring up great enthusiasm among the members of this union.

INNISFAIL UNION

The monthly meeting of Innisfail Union was held on Friday, February 18, with President Speakman in the chair, there being a good attendance of members.

After a considerable amount of routine business had been attended to, Mr. W. Hilborn addressed the meeting on the details of billing, shipping and drawing drafts, etc. on produce sold. Mr. Hilborn emphasized the importance of ascertaining the standing of parties to whom produce is shipped and of exercising care in business details. Mr. Hilborn also answered a number of questions put by members and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his address.

The report of the markets committee came in for a considerable amount of discussion and it was resolved to discuss the matter at the next meeting and arrange, if possible, for President Jas. Bower to be present and give his views in co-operative marketing. A member enquired for timothy seed and members having same for sale will kindly notify the secretary. There were also listed for sale about 1,000 bushels of fall wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Innisfail.

R. STUART.

Innisfail, Alta.

GREAT BEND UNION

The members of Great Bend Union are arranging to meet every two weeks. The dates chosen for March being the 11th and 25th, and at one of these meetings an effort will be made to have an officer of the association present to address the union on the pork packing plant and co-operative selling and buying.

THORDENFOLD UNION

At the last meeting of the Thordensfold Union, held on February 12, the members present expressed themselves in favor of the second resolution regarding hail insurance presented to the meeting, but it was decided to leave the final decision over till the regular March meeting.

NORTH STAR UNION

In sending a report of the North Star Union, the secretary states that the members are trying hard to make good in the work of the U.F.A., and the organization meeting for 1910 just held was well attended. An effort will be made to secure the attendance of one of the officers at a meeting to be held in March to give the members the necessary boost. Arrangements are also being made to secure formalin in quantities for distribution.

EAST CLOVER BAR UNION

The annual winter entertainment of East Clover Bar Union took place on Tuesday, February 15, and proved an unqualified success in spite of the bitterly cold weather.

An excellent supper was served early in the evening and was followed by a concert and series of addresses.

Mr. Rice Sheppard discoursed eloquently on the work done by the U.F.A. in the past. Mr. W. R. Ball dealt with the work we have to face in the future and breathed fire and slaughter on com-

bine and monopoly in his usual vigorous manner.

Mr. R. Bryans, president of the Agricola Union, delivered a humorous speech full of racy anecdote and sage advice. The musical portion of the entertainment was principally supplied by the Hillside Choral Society, a clever company of young vocalists, led by their trainer, Mr. Sanford, whose singing, both in solo and chorus, was highly appreciated. Messrs. Lackey and Cameron, and Misses Wren and Clelland, of East Clover Bar, also contributed to an enjoyable program.

Farmers are requested to note that during the remainder of the winter meetings will be held twice a month and special subjects will be discussed at each gathering.

The following program has been arranged by the committee.

February 28.—Management of Roads and Hail Insurance.

March 14.—Transportation.

March 28.—Co-operation.

April 11.—Public Ownership.

EWING UNION

Another recruit of the ranks of the U.F.A. is Ewing, where Mr. T. H. Adair, president of the Stettler Union, held a successful meeting on February 8. Fifteen members joined the Union and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. T. Richards; First Vice-President, D. R. Wallace; Second Vice-President, G. Lundgren; Secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Auger, Committee, J. Ewing, B. Foxall, H. E. Legg, R. Kennedy, T. Sinclair.

Mr. Adair gave a very interesting address to those present on the subject of the work done at the annual convention, emphasizing the pork packing, elevator and hail insurance questions. It was decided to hold regular meetings on the last Friday of each month.

MILTON UNION.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of Milton Union was held on February 9, with President C. C. Wolfe in the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That owing to the high price charged for oatmeal, compared with the cheapness of the raw material here, the government should appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to build, own and operate an oatmeal mill in the interest of the people."

The secretary was also instructed to write to Red Deer and secure all particulars relating to their co-operative scheme.

TRENVILLE UNION.

At a meeting of farmers held at Trenville on February 4, it was decided to organize a union of the U.F.A. and judging from the expressions of opinion passed at the meeting there is little doubt that the membership will be doubled at an early date. Much of the success of this organization of Trenville Union is due to Mr. F. Green who has for some time past been strongly urging the necessity of a union. The following officers were elected for the year 1910: President, Fred Green; vice-president, G. V. Fowler; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Laver. The secretary was instructed to write the general office and request information on one or two points in the constitution and to secure the addresses of firms who are willing to give close prices to the members upon such articles as fencing, materials, binder twine, farm machinery and tools.

ROSS CREEK UNION.

A special meeting of Ross Creek Union was held in the school house on February 8, to hear the report of the delegate to the convention and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was well attended and a live interest was taken in the report of the convention. A resolution was passed in favor of farm implements and all classes of wire used for fences being admitted into Canada free of duty. After discussing the matter of hail insurance at length, a motion was passed re-affirming the resolution passed by this union in August, 1908, that the provincial government be asked to pass a general hail insurance act, the funds to be raised by a tax on all assessable lands.

The draft agreement presented by the Department of Agriculture for the farmers to sign, pledging themselves to support the government pork packing plant, was left over till the next regular meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Billman; Vice-President, H. Hockerby; Secretary-Treasurer, E. R. Hallberg.

Four new members joined the union.

WHEATLAND CENTRE UNION

The members of this union are interesting themselves in the matter of building a flour mill and are desirous of securing information on how to finance the scheme, and the approximate cost of installing the machinery.

DEWBERRY UNION

The members of Dewberry Union are conducting quite a campaign for an increased membership this year and hope to be successful. Four copies of THE GUIDE have been ordered for free distribution at the meetings, which will be made as interesting as possible. The annual convention was an inspiration to the delegates who consider that the old time statement that farmers cannot agree among themselves long enough to accomplish any good to themselves has been effectively disposed of. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, R. A. Wilson; Vice-President, E. Tonkin; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Anderson.

WYOMING UNION.

This union is situated about ten miles from Sedgewick and every effort is being made to make it successful during the coming year. The officers elected for the ensuing year are President, R. Carpenter; Vice-President, N. Bremo; Secretary-Treasurer, F. G. Burton.

RANFURLY UNION

The executive of Ranfurly Union are arranging for an entertainment for the benefit of the members and are desirous of securing a good speaker to explain the work of the association.

Since the annual convention ten new members have been secured and everything looks good for a big union in the near future.

HOLDEN UNION.

Holden Union is getting interested in the elevator question and the members intend to call a meeting and decide whether a farmers' elevator shall be built or not. It is proposed to try and secure assistance from the government something along the same lines as the seed grain was secured some time ago. The wire question will also be taken up, and some action taken on the matter.

Alberta Section continued on page 22

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The combined stocks carried by our affiliated Stores and Warehouses represent in value almost two million dollars (\$2,000,000), thereby placing us in a position to meet your every requirement, regardless of the nature of the same.

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Each and every article you buy from us is sold with the understanding and agreement that IT MUST SATISFY YOU PERFECTLY. If there is any dissatisfaction because of quality, style, size, color or for any other reason, we expect you to return the purchase to us at our expense. We will then exchange it for different size different color or entirely different merchandise, or refund your money as you wish. We also guarantee the safe delivery of all goods shipped by express, freight, insured mail or registered mail.

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10 LBS. VALENCIA RAISINS, NEW	1.00
10 LBS. SELECT CURRANTS, NEW	1.00
10 LBS. HAND SIFTED RICE	.60
6 PACKAGES ROYAL YEAST	.20
10 TINS EXTRA SELECS TOMATOES, 30 LBS	1.00
12 TINS SPECIAL QUALITY CORN, 24 LBS.	1.00
1 SACK BEST GRADE FLOUR, 95 LBS.	3.00
TOTAL	\$14.79

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WINNIPEG

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All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of *The Guide* from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of *The Guide*, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in *The Grain Growers' Guide* should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred B. B. Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Also Buff Orpington hens at \$1.00 each to clean out stock, as I am going exclusively into Barred Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 18*

FARM FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone. \$1,000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 16, Birtle, Man. 20u

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOLSTEIN Bulls, fourteen months old or over, for sale, to correspond with John Stewart, Box 52, Crystal City, Man. 20u

WANTED—GENERAL BLACKSMITH, GOOD point, no opposition. Good chance for side lines. Shop ready for occupation. Chas. Dobson Berton, Man. 30v

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, PURE- bred, \$2.00 each, during March only.—Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 30v

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions cheap; Nos. 6933 and 6934. Apply, John H. Waddell, Sperling, Man. 30v

SEED OATS FROM GARTON SEED, 75c.; Seed Barley, 50c.; bags extra on rails Duck Lake. Smuer's Best Early Potatoes, 15c. lb. F. S. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 30v

RED FIFE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE kernel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, six superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, MacGregor, Man. 30v

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Robe in perfect condition; one lined Wolf Robe; one Gentleman's Coon Skin Coat, size 42, in excellent state of repair; and one pair of Coon Skin Gauntlets, faced with buckskin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 31u

WANTED FARMERS TO PLANT SHELTER- belts of Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) at the nominal cost of the seed, 2 lbs. \$1.00, carriage paid. Cash with order. Edge-de-Hurst & Son, forest tree growers and collectors, tree seed merchants & importers, Dryden, N. W. Ont. 31-1

WANTED TO PLACE 250,000 NORTHERN forest grown trees and a large consignment of English grown farm vegetable and flower seeds on Western farms. For price lists address "Edge-de-Hurst & Son, Dryden, Ont." (6 hours Winnipeg) forest tree growers etc., Agents for Sutton & Sons, England, for N.W. Ont., Man., Sask. and Alta. 31-1

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 ACRES 90 CULTI- vated, all fenced, good buildings, easy terms. For particulars apply Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 31-1

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, REGENERATED Abundance; yield 1909, 95 bus. per acre; scored 92 points at seed fairs. Free from weed seeds and wild oats. For month of March, 75c per bushel. Wm. Wellwood, Carlyle, Sask. 31-1

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE (KONO- GRAPH) for \$25.00, including acetylene light outfit. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31-1

PUBLIC TENDER: THE "MOUNTAIN VIEW" branch of Grain Growers invite tenders for one car of Binder Twine, Manilla, and standard quality. Write Secretary, Wiggins P.O., Sask. 31-1

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as *The Guide* is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES. — STOCK of all ages for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 24*

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 26*



SOLD.

The love-sick young man dropped on his knees and raised his hand. "Elsie, will you be mine? Will you be mine? Will you be mine?" he said.

The young lady gazed at her suitor in bewilderment. But the young man seemed in earnest.

"First call, Will you be my wife? Second call, Will you be my wife? Third and last call, Will you be my wife?"

His hand was ready to fall; but at that instant the young lady remembered that her suitor was an auctioneer by profession, so she answered "Yes."

RESEMBLANCE.

After the victim's ear was gone, his face battered beyond recognition, two teeth loose, and his nose disjointed, the thugs desisted.

"How much do I owe you?" he asked between groans.

"Owe us!" they echoed. "What for?" The victim smiled.

"Beg pardon," he said faintly. "My mind must have been wandering. I thought it was a hotel barber giving me a face massage."

WHAT'S A NAME

Said a handsome gray kitten from Malta, "I wish you would please call me Waltah; For names such as Tom on This street are so common, The very idea makes me faltah!"

CONSIDERED THAT TOO.

An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose.

"Jedge," said he, "weren't we to jedge the law as well as the facts?"

"Certainly," was the response, "but I told you not to jedge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, Jedge," answered the farmer as he shifted his quid, "we considered that p'int."—Argonaut.

Dobbins—"How accurately that mechanic swings his hammer!"

Robbins—"Yes; he used to be a golf instructor."

AN EXCEPTION

"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman. "Did you ever send a cable-gram?"

THE ONLY KIND

"It would be a good idea if brains could be gone over and renovated now and then."

"If that were possible some brains would have to be renovated with a vacuum cleaner."

A looking-glass is more useful than a microscope in searching for beauty.

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

PREVENTING SMUT

E.W., Sask.—What process should be followed in pickling grain for seed? Should a farmer expect the same results by pickling his seed a week or two before seeding, as though he pickled it in the busy seeding time, immediately before using it?

Ans.—There are two chemicals used for treating grain to prevent smut. The usual practice is to treat with either blue stone or formalin. For oats the formalin gives the much better results, but with barley blue stone is much better. The most approved method of using blue stone is to dissolve one pound in a pail of water and sprinkle this over the grain, this quantity being sufficient for ten bushels. When using formalin, mix one pound with 50 gallons of water and sprinkle the seed. It is not advisable to treat any length of time in advance as this occasionally injures the germination. The best method is to treat it the night before using.

DURUM WHEAT VALUES

W.H., Sask.—How do the leading varieties of Durum wheat, (say Stanley and Kubanka) compare with Red Fife as to price, milling qualities, yield and time taken in maturing?

Ans.—Of the two varieties of wheat mentioned, Kubanka is the only Durum wheat. Stanley may be classed as a Fife wheat, as it is cross bred wheat containing considerable Red Fife, and in the average of the last five years has pro-

duced four bushels less per acre. In baking strength it is considerably below Red Fife, having a value of about 85 compared to 100 for Red Fife. There is comparatively little of this variety grown, and it has no distinctive market value. However, considering its average yield, and the comparative value for flour making, the price should be somewhat below Red Fife. Kubanka is probably the most valuable Durum wheat for bread making purposes. The bread that is produced is darker in color than from Red Fife, while the flour is also rather weaker. Kubanka ripens usually in less time than Red Fife, and produces fully as much per acre. Since it is a different type of wheat, it cannot be milled mixed with the Fife wheats, and there is at present in this country practically no market for it. It is exclusively grown in Minnesota and North Dakota.

ERADICATING THISTLES

We have received an inquiry as to the best methods of eradicating Canadian thistles and A. J. Loveridge gives his experience as follows:

I found it successful to plow the land for fallow, six or eight inches deep, about the end of June, and work it in the usual way with the flat harrows. Whenever the thistles appeared above the ground I cultivated them with a broad duck-foot cultivator. This was done about every two weeks, before the thistles had time to become tough and hard. A day or two after cultivating, I found it a good plan to take a hoe and cut off any odd thistles which had been missed. This does not take long. The following season I seeded part with oats, and the balance with barley, and, although I kept a sharp lookout over the whole field, I could not find a single thistle growing. The best time to plow thistles is when they are full grown and just ready for seed. Plow as deep as possible. I killed a piece of Brome Grass two years ago by breaking about four inches deep, and discing it thoroughly, and as often as any green blades appeared.



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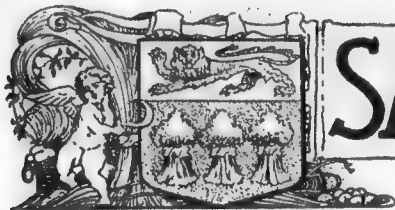
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

Boharm Grain Growers at Work

The following is a paper recently read at Boharm meeting:

Recent happenings provide plenty of live topics of interest to us farmers because there is hardly anything that is without importance to us from new discoveries in chemistry, electricity or astronomy, to the intricate workings of our transportation, banking and loaning systems, companies, corporations, or trust and combines, to the cunning work of party politics, or the educational and fiscal policy of our government. Knowledge of these is only a small part of the necessary every-day knowledge of the farmers of our day, the men who own the lands, the men of our rural homes, the men upon whose success the stability of our natural structure depends.

Among those we might mention are the British electors' and Lloyd George's budget. The keen interest of the civilized world has been centred on the tight little isle. There is more real personal freedom in monarchy-ruled old Britain than in democratic United States or Canada. They have great problems to solve, but her people will rule.

In the United States the Pinchot statement has stirred the people to a struggle against the interests. The report declares that not only are the natural resources of the country at stake, but popular government as well. It says also that the supreme tests of movements and measures is the welfare of the plain people. Then the great meat strike over there is moving the people as trees are moved by the wind. Mess pork is selling at 20 cents per pound in Detroit, while Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Bureau, says it is caused by middlemen as dealers who fix the buying price to the farmers and the selling price to the customer. This great strike has reached Toronto and recently Regina's "Greater Regina" Club is reported as meditating a like strike. Cheaper grub is the cry. Up north farmers are peddling their products around and cannot get enough cash to attend the farmers' convention. No wonder when some of the church people say Amen! out aloud when the preacher says, "From all these things good Lord deliver us."

Then we have McKenzie King's Anti-Combine Bill before the Dominion House, which provides that if you make out a prima facie case that a combine has unduly enhanced the price of a commodity a judge may order an investigation. How you will establish your case and who will interpret unduly, or what about those who depress the farmers' selling price is not fully explained.

Then the Manitoba Fish Commission has just reported that the fish of Manitoba is stolen; laws universally broken. The best fish shipped to the United States and large profits are secured by the operators. It says also that they are very hard to catch, not the fish but the operators.

The naval question has stirred Canada from centre to circumference. No one can say this is of no interest to us men on the land.

The Hudson's Bay Railway is again being whispered about. We are mindful of the chairman's words when he spoke of the brotherhood spirit. "Let us," he said, "stop talking about it and practice it." So said our leaders some four years ago re Hudson's Bay Railway. It is time to stop talking about it and build it. Do not put your brotherly kindness off so long.

Then there is the Welland Canal and the Georgian Bay Canal questions, western, northern and eastern routes of transportation, wonderfully interesting to us farmers. They may be dry for city bred people, but for us men on the land, my, what have we to think about?

The western farmers' parliament is meeting. The Saskatchewan government has led out on the government ownership of elevators, and the home stretch has commenced.

Manitoba has rushed to follow suit. Alberta likewise has agreed to take up

the abattoir and packing as a public utility.

The phenomenal growth of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has started and become the admiration of the world. The Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for our western sister province, at the farmers' convention there recently said that farmers should refuse to be taken in by dealers and turn their attention principally to the solution of the marketing problems. Nothing, he said, had pleased him so much in recent times as the way in which the grain growers of Saskatchewan had stood by their own company this last year, while Mr. Bowen, the president, said nothing has been done in a spirit of enmity but simply a desire and determination to secure fair play for producers.

Recently a farmer's son won the Rhodes scholarship for Saskatchewan, while five or six others ran him a close second. The days when farmers and their sons required to know only how to plow and sow are past. You require to be the best educated and equipped class of our common country. You should all come to our weekly meetings. We want your help and we have a place for you.

If you met every night you could not exhaust all the subjects you ought to know more about. I trust a short time will be found for you on some of the topics mentioned for tonight.

F. W. GREEN.

ABERNETHY ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Abernethy Grain Growers' Association was held in Morrison's Hall, Abernethy, on Wednesday, February 2, 1910, at 2.30 p.m. In the absence of the president, the vice-president (E. Shaw) occupied the chair.

It was moved by J. Teece, seconded by E. Lyster, that Peter Dayman be appointed auditor.—Carried.

A list of questions sent by the central association was then taken up. The first, "Would you favor the appointment

F. W. GREEN, Editor

the Old Country who would come out if they only had the means, therefore it is the opinion of the association that the Dominion government should take up the matter and devise some way of bringing these men to the west." Carried.

Moved by J. Teece, seconded by C. Stueck, "That all the officers who held office in 1909 be re-appointed." Carried.

BLADWORTH FLOURISHING

Frank E. Porter, of Bladworth, writes: "Your favor of the 20th inst. to hand, and in reply I am pleased to be able to tell you that we have a flourishing society here. We have a present membership of forty-three, and I am receiving others every day. So you may expect to receive another good-sized money order from us shortly."

SING THEM IN

A meeting was held in Fairlight school on January 22 in the evening, which was visited and addressed by A. G. Hawkes, and which was successfully attended. After the address several questions were asked and answered by Mr. Hawkes. A few songs were sung. A few more members joined. The members of the association went home more interested in the S.G.G.A.

A. M. EDWARDS, Sec.

ENJOYED MR. HAWKES VISIT

S. Whitlock, secretary of Wawota, writes: "We were pleased to have recently a visit from Mr. Hawkes. It did us good, and we had a good lively meeting on the 22nd. Another association has been formed at Kelso. Their district joins ours."

NEWBERRY ASSOCIATION

There was a large attendance of the members, members' wives, sons and daughters present at the Newberry school house on Wednesday evening to receive the report of the delegates who attended the Prince Albert convention. Mr. Conlan being one of the resolution committee, was called first, and gave an account of the work necessary to be done before a large convention could be held; leaving the other delegates to explain how the



Threshing Scene at "Montholme Farm," the property of A. C. Moynes, Roseview, Sask.

of a travelling agent for our association with a view to discovering the production cost of the different commodities we purchase?" After considerable discussion, it was moved by John Teece, seconded by C. Stueck, "That in the opinion of this association we have not sufficient information to give an intelligent opinion on the matter." Carried.

Next question, "Are you willing to sign a contract to use a government elevator if one is built at your point?" Moved by F. Evans, seconded by E. Lyster, "That we were not." Carried.

The question, "Would you be willing to allow your grain to be handled by a commission?" was asked. Moved by J. Teece, seconded by E. Lyster, "That we would." Carried.

It was moved by Peter Dayman and seconded by William Ismond, "That whereas the labor problem is becoming such a serious one and is going to be more so from year to year and from what we can learn there are hundreds of men in

meeting was conducted and the work accomplished by the convention.

Mr. Barber followed and gave an account of some of the resolutions. The reason they were brought before the convention and what was done with them. Mr. Saddler and Mr. F. B. Johnston gave good reports.

Mr. West reported that a man taking the views of his association to the convention and voting according to their wishes had accomplished the purpose for which he was selected; and as the official report would appear in THE GUIDE, he thought if every member would take THE GUIDE they could refer to the report at any time and be in a better position to suggest lines of action for next convention. Music, singing, and recitations were given between the reports, and altogether a good time was spent.

This association meets every Wednesday evening and always has an interesting programme of debates, singing, recitations, etc., in which the ladies and young people

take part and always have a full meeting—By our Special Reporter.

SPRINGSIDE COMING

I herewith enclose \$8.50, being half of the fees for seventeen members of our branch association. I may say that we are pulling up. Hope to have a strong association at this point. Farmers are beginning to realize that they are a power after all. We have a deal of private interests to fight against at this point, but we are going to win out.

WM. DAVIS, Sr., Sec'y.

MR. GREEN AT LASHBURN

At a meeting held in Lashburn on the 21st, F. W. Green spoke before the Lashburn branch. The Newlands branch was represented by twenty-five of its members. Waseca and Marshall were also well represented. The meeting was a grand one, and the enthusiasm will be long and lasting.

Mr. Green who was accorded a hearty reception, related his struggles as a pioneer twenty-seven years ago, the hazards of frost, difficulties of transporting their produce to market, and the miserable pittance they received for their labor. He showed how the farmers becoming desperate at the exactions of the middlemen started the Grain Growers' Association, and by agitation in the press, holding meetings, etc., were able to gradually bring about improvement in marketing their grain and at last were beginning to be some power in the land.

If all other industries and business of the country were content to conduct their affairs without organization and cohesion, there would be no necessity for farmers to organize. But what were the facts? Every interest, industry, manufacture and transportation company was organized into gigantic concerns for their own advancement. Huge corporations were enabled to make shameful bargains with the so-called Government for the people in the shape of exemptions from taxes, special privileges by bonuses, tariffs and other inequities. But who had to foot the bills? Why the consumer, of course. The western farmer from his position had to bear a great share of the impost, was penalized by this legal robbery. They were strangling a mighty empire at its birth. How long was this to last? Just as long as the farmer was content to stay in his isolated position to remain at the plow tail and let the other fellow run the country. What was the use of the franchise which had cost oceans of blood to obtain if we did not use it with intelligence and spirit.

Mr. Green, who spoke with great force, pointed out the farmers' opportunity and responsibility. The broad fertile acres and sunny climate were his, and starting out with a comparatively clean slate over older countries with more complicated land systems and institutions. But they must be prepared to make some sacrifice of time and expense to educate themselves and realise their duties as citizens of the empire. The speaker also sketched the life membership plan which object was to give some stability and continuity to the organisation. Educate. Agitate. Federate. Mr. Green wound up an inspiring address with an appeal to his hearers, to show to the world a high conception of public duty, repeating that splendid poem, "To take up the white man's burden."

Mr. Jas. Kettles, our esteemed vice-president "frae the land o' cakes," in a vigorous speech coincided with Mr. Green's remarks and urged a grand rally of the farmers for freedom and equal opportunities. Three hearty cheers brought the proceedings to a close.

MR. LUNN AT WORK

Chas. Lunn, of Ituna, writes I have this evening organized a branch of the G.G.A. here, and want some literature in the worst way, as I have nothing to distribute at all. Send some to the secretary-treasurer, Casper West, Jasmin, Sask. Send me a good big batch of literature, as I am going to organize as many new branches as I possibly can in District No. 9.

The officers of the Jasmin Association are: President, Norman Leonard Whitman; vice-president, Arthur B. Lunn; sec'y-treas., Casper West.

Seven directors were elected, and about a dozen members joined.

You will get a report from the secretary-treasurer direct, I expect.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

A. J. Finch, of Melfort, writes us:—In accordance with your wishes I have continued to work up and organize G. G. Associations. So far I have been successful in seven cases, ranging from four to forty-seven members. In all 115 farmers have signed the roll, and eighty-five have paid in their membership fee of \$1.00. I organized according to the constitution, and instructed their secretaries to correspond with you immediately, and that you would send them all the instructions necessary. I did not have any literature to leave them, as a rule, so if you wish me to work in this line, please send me some constitutions, annual reports or anything you have in that line.

I find the farmers, as a rule, totally ignorant of the advantages of the Grain Growers' Association or the Grain Growers' Grain Co., but after what explanation I am able to give them, with the assistance of Mr. Robt. Lamb who accompanied me, we were able to get, with few exceptions, all who turned out, to take a hold of the work. We elected the best men available to office, and have no doubt but the membership will grow rapidly.

We are expecting a good speaker out this way after the Prince Albert convention and look for good results from same. I have arranged with Star City and Tisdale, so that if you or the speaker will send word to the president, secretary or the postmaster, they will notify all the out-of-town associations. Melfort district will also be prepared for him, and each have agreed to stand their share of the expenses of the speaker.

I will try and attend all meetings, and hope to be able to profit by it in the way of selling shares and THE GUIDE, so as to get back what I am out up-to-date.

There is a large portion of the Carrot River Valley unorganized, and if there is any way of providing enough even to pay expenses I am willing to go ahead with the work until the township is fully organized, and to work to the best of my ability for the good of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

I regret not being able to attend the convention, but hope to hear from you shortly.

The following is a list of associations and officers, giving the names of the president and secretary-treasurer and post-office address of each:—

Mr. Edgington, Star City, Mr. Cooper, Star City; Mr. Lutes, Tisdale, Mr. R. McLean, Tisdale; N. Nelson, Fern Glen, Mr. Fritchaw, Tisdale; P. Jackson, Sylvania, John Ferber, Tisdale; Geo. Tucker, Willow Hill, Ves. Lytton, Willow Hill; Geo. Gullickson, Berlin, Jas. Greaves, Star City; Geo. Sanderson, Morwick, Jas. Scott, Morwick.

WORKING LIFE MEMBERSHIP

John Hill of North Portal writes:—Enclosed please find \$7.50, membership fees for fifteen members. I am collecting as fast as I can, but some are taking up the life membership scheme, so I am not pushing this very vigorously yet. Mr. A. McKenzie is collecting the life memberships, so I am giving him a chance to get first. I received the membership tickets all right, for which I thank you. Our three delegates have gone to Prince Albert to the Convention. We will hold a meeting to get their reports right away.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

You will please find enclosed the sum of \$7.00, being the membership fee of our branch of the S.G.G.A. The farmers of the 7th School House District met at the school-house on the 7th of the present month and organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association with a membership of ten. We held our first meeting on the 14th, and four more were added, making fourteen paid-up members, which I think is a very good showing for a beginning. There seems to be considerable interest shown, and we expect to add more names from time to time, as we become more enlightened upon the objects of the organization. You will please send plenty of reading matter that will assist us in the education of the farmers on all questions suitable for discussion in our meetings.

J. W. TRACY,
Sec.-Treas.,
Prairie Homes, G. G. A.

MR. HAWKES AT WALPOLE

A meeting of the Walpole Association was held on the twentieth at Bethany School house, and in the absence of the president, Isreal Simm was voted to the chair; and introduced A. G. Hawkes, a member of the central executive, who addressed the meeting and explained the advantages the farmers had gained through the work of the Grain Growers' Association. He showed to the entire satisfaction of every one present that every farmer in Saskatchewan should be a member of the Association in order to safeguard their own interests.

At the close of Mr. Hawkes' address, Jas. Robinson, a member of the local association, addressed the meeting for a few moments, and pointed out how the present elevator system worked out to the disadvantage of the farmers and to the gain of the elevators.

Nine new members joined the association. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers for the able manner in which they explained the various subjects taken up, and with a few remarks from the chairman the meeting closed.

T. KETCHESON,
Sec. Walpole G. G. A.

CENTRAL BUTTE ORGANIZED

Through the instrumentality of Wm. Hyder, who was in correspondence with you some time ago, about forming a branch of the G.G.A. here in Central Butte, we have formed a local association. We secured twenty-one members, and one member joined immediately afterwards, making twenty-two members altogether, and I have no doubt that we can soon raise our membership to fifty or more.

The following are the officers elected: President, Wm. Hyder; vice-president, A. R. Hough; sec'y.-treas. Louis Oppen; directors, Fred. Theede, E. Stacey, F. V. Sargent, Mr. Runions, Louis Oppen, and J. M. Flaner.

We will try and make this local association a help to the central association as much as we can, and hope that the farmers will soon be able to market their own grain on fair conditions, as this section of the country was particularly fleeced by the elevator men.

LOUIS OPPER.

SELECTING LEGISLATORS

There was quite an idea expressed by J. R. Moore, of Marshall Association, in reference to how we farmers should get our men into the legislatures.

First, agree that there are two parties, and we want a man from amongst us to represent each party. Then say we meet in a Farmers' Convention and nominate two men as candidates for the Provincial or Dominion Legislature as the case may be, in any one, or each of the electoral districts, and pick out one liberal and one conservative, and it will not matter which wins, he is one of us.

In other words use the parties to elect our men instead of allowing the parties to use us to elect their men.
Moose Jaw, February 26, 1910.

ANOTHER MILE POST PASSED

With the passing of our President, E. N. Hopkins, we have passed the fourth mile post of our life membership. Mr. Melvin P. French of Bethune is No. 400, and which is the last certificate signed by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Carl Knoke of Bethune is the first signed by President F. M. Gates, and is No. 401.

Although it is not yet one year since this fund was started, there is now over \$4,000 in this Trust Fund. This does not look like, and is not a large sum or number; but it is vastly more than this association ever raised before in any one year for all purposes, and it is the nucleus of a permanent fund to assist us and our class for all time. If we are to build up a permanent structure in our own defence some addition to the ordinary voluntary annual membership fee of fifty cents per member must be provided.

No doubt there will always be a large number of people who cannot, or will not be persuaded to bear the expense voluntarily of protecting themselves against unknown or unseen ills, but which are as sure to come as waves on the sea. There has always been a large number who wish to ride free in times of prosperity and cry for help in times of distress. But those who shingle their house on dry days have a dry place to sit on wet days; and so the work of persuading is put on

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Our heavy all No. 9 PEERLESS Fence, made from hard steel wire, has double the strength ever required in a wire fence. The galvanizing, by the "acid test," stands twice as much as that on ordinary fence wire. This means many years longer life—greater value. Do you want the best?

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a permanent basis. After having once persuaded a man to join us, he is joined. It is easier to persuade a man once in fifty years than fifty times in fifty years.

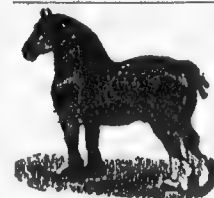
Then again, our people are beginning to see that our warfare is only beginning, and they are tired of dealing with a twelve dollar problem in a fifty cent fashion.

So we are looking for far bigger strides in this matter this year. Several have said to me, "Why did you not make this fee \$25.00 instead of \$12.00?" Well, if you get them all in at \$12.00, we shall have plenty of money, and if you want to send in \$25.00 you can. But five men at \$12 each is better than one man at \$60. At least we think so. So, roll up the fund. Let us reach another mile post as soon as possible. Do not growl, but work. While some men have been standing by growling, others have got four hundred men into this thing for life. If you want a strong organization, work at this as the object of YOUR LIFE, WITH YOUR LIFE, FOR YOUR LIFE.

Yours truly, F. W. GREEN.

A London laborer, who, finding himself in the ranks of the unemployed, learned to become a "pavement artist," achieved such success with his chalk and sidewalk combination that the management of the Dickens bazaar at Caxton Hall, Westminster, employed him to illustrate post-cards with Dickens characters. He has now embarked in the humorous post-card business and has a comparatively prosperous future ahead of him.

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TON STALLIONS, 4 Years' Old

My barns are full of the best lot of "Clydesdale," "Percheron" and "Hackney" Stallions in CANADA at Prices that defy competition

No. One Hard Stallions

"Clydesdales" by such noted sires as "Hiawatha," "Marconi," "Revelanta," "Royal Favorite," "Count Victor," and others.
"Percherons" blacks and grays, many of which are bred strong in "Brilliant" blood.

My Stallions are Stallions, not Ponies.
My Guarantee is reasonable.
My Stallions are bought for Cash.
My Prices are within the reach of all.
My Business is my own. No partners to divide with.
My Stallions are personally imported from Scotland and France.

For further particulars write—

J. B. HOGATE, Brandon, Man.

As it is only possible to have a small per cent. of my Stallions in the Winter Fair Building during the Winter Fair, I cordially invite all lovers of good horses and prospective buyers to visit my barn, which are only four blocks south-west of the Fair Building, to inspect my horses and get prices before buying. Literally speaking, why give two bags of wheat for a Stallion when I can sell you a better one for one bag.

COSY, DRY FEET

Isn't this just what you have been wanting. Well, try a pair of our Gained Leather Wood Soled Boots or "Lumbersoles." Fasten with two buckles Lined with Felt.

Men's or Women's \$1.25
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Men's Best Quality \$1.50

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These celebrated wood-soled boots are the warmest and driest footwear you can put on. Thousands of testimonials. Also imported direct from the Old Country Men's Scotch

HAND-KNITTED SOX
3 pairs in parcel \$1.00; 6 pairs \$1.05
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Investors from all parts of Canada, United States and England, are buying Melville lots. Last week we sold over \$15,000.00 worth. The Dominion Government's announcement that the Hudson Bay Railway will be built at once means immediate prosperity for Melville. Write for maps and booklet

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A Delegate's Opinion of the U.F.A. Convention

As I have been asked to report upon this convention I may say that the meeting composed about 300 men, all enthusiastically endeavoring to promote by every legitimate means the best interests of the agriculturalists of Alberta. There certainly was no lack of interest, enthusiasm or harmony and any difference that may have existed between the two old societies have entirely disappeared, and the members of the U.F.A. are working unitedly for the purpose of improving the methods of marketing farm produce, and for removing those grievances under which the people of this province are struggling at the present time. Now, although we appreciate the efforts of both the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture to assist the farmers to adopt improved and scientific methods of production, yet they have not given us the full measure of assistance in the very important matter of marketing the farmers' products that they could and should give us.

Four subjects received the principal attention of the delegates, viz.—The proposed pork packing plant, the proposed chilled meat plant, the government owned elevator system, both initial and terminal, and the question of agricultural education.

Now, in reference to the question of government ownership and control of the initial and terminal elevators which is of chief interest to the people of this district, I would refer those who have not already seen a description of the proposed system to the Grain Growers' Guide of January 12. The chief advantages of the system will be, first, that it will enable each farmer to sell his grain on a sample market, and at its actual value. For instance, a farmer has good plump wheat that has been slightly frosted and grades No. 3, if this wheat has good milling value he may get as much for it as if it graded No. 1. Second, he could depend on getting fair weight as a government official could have no motive to skin him in the weight. Third, he would get his grain screened and thus save paying freight on dirt and screenings, and could have some chopped for his live stock, also in some cases making one or two grades in the wheat and the value that represents. But above all, it would lift the grain storage business entirely out of the hands of the grain dealers' association, and place the trade on an entirely competitive basis, and would compel all buyers of grain to buy in open competition without resorting to screening and mixing at the terminals or beating the farmer in the weight and grade at the initial elevator as is the case at the present time. It would thus enable the farmers to get from eight to twenty cents per bushel more for their wheat than they are getting at present. Therefore it can easily be seen that the farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose by having the government system.

In the matter of unjust and discriminatory freight rates between Alberta and British Columbia, it is the intention of the U.F.A. to seek a remedy. For instance, the rate on grain from Calgary to Vancouver is 22½ cents per hundred-weight, a distance of 642 miles. The rate from Calgary to Fort William is 25 cents, a distance of 1,260 miles. The rates on live stock are fixed in favor of the eastern route and the live stock raiser of Alberta is prevented from supplying the British Columbia market, in fact between the machinations of the C.P.R., the stockyard companies, the Pat Burns, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, and the J. Y. Griffin combination, the stock industry of the three western provinces is heavily handicapped, and the Dominion government should act on the recommendations of Dr. Rutherford and endeavor to bring about a different condition of affairs.

Now, if the C.P.R. cannot be induced to give a reasonable rate on grain and farm produce to Vancouver and other points in B.C., the Alberta members of the Dominion house should take steps to compel them to finish building the Crows' Nest road through to Vancouver, to be finished by, say, September 1st, 1910, on pain of cancelling their charter. The government having control of rates over this road no doubt would secure us reasonable

rates that would enable us to ship our grain to the European markets via the western route and the Tehantepec railroad, and if for any reason this plan would not work out we should make arrangements with the Great Northern system to carry our grain to Vancouver and erect our terminal elevator there in conjunction with that system so as to secure them a permanent hold on the western grain carrying trade.

Now we know that a large number of the farms in Alberta are mortgaged by the loan companies, the machine companies and others who have mortgages for debts, the International Harvester Co. alone having 2,800 mortgages on Canadian farms, although a few years ago one-half the land was given to the settlers free. This would indicate that the farmers are paying too much for what they have to buy and receiving too little for what they have to sell. Now, Mr. Farmer, if you are satisfied with these conditions don't join the U.F.A., but if you are not satisfied to let these things go on in this way, join the nearest local union of the U.F.A. and give your assistance and substantial support to the band of men who are fighting against great odds to have your grievances remedied and to bring about a better condition of affairs. They certainly need some help and need it badly, and if you don't help your own men, who will? The Grain Growers' Associations of the three western provinces have good men at the head of them, they are working along right lines, and they are doing good work and the amount of success they achieve will depend largely on the amount of assistance and support that you give them.

JAMES A. LENNOX.

THE GOPHER PEST

At the session of the legislature held in January, 1903, section 65 of the Local Improvement Act was amended as follows: "The council of each district may spend a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars for the purchase and distribution of gopher poison under regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture." The regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture were forwarded to all the Local Improvements Districts last year, but as frequent requests are being received for information they are given herewith.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF POISON FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF GOPHERS IN LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

1. The Council of a Local Improvement District must set a date on which all land owners must set out poison for the destruction of gophers. This concerted action is necessary, otherwise the gophers will have an opportunity to go from a poisoned to an unpoisoned area and thus escape injury. At a later date when the strength of the poison is lost, they may go from an unpoisoned farm to one where poison was previously set out, without any ill effects.

2. The day set should be early in the spring, as soon as the first gophers are seen, before any vegetation such as grass or grain appears, and before their numbers have been increased by breeding. At this season the appetite of the animals are keen and they will readily eat the poison.

3. The most effective poison for the destruction of gophers is strychnine. It is sold in two forms, the alkaloid and the sulphate. The difference between these two forms is that the alkaloid is very insoluble, taking 200 times as much water to dissolve it as the sulphate. The sulphate should, therefore, be used if it can be procured. If it is possible to procure the strychnine alkaloid and not the sulphate, powder the alkaloid very fine, use the same amount of water, stir the mixture thoroughly so as to get the powder distributed through the wheat, the object being to have a small particle of powder in contact with each grain of wheat.

The following is a formula for the preparation of poison, which has proved very effective:—Strychnine Poison. Dissolve one and a half ounces of strychnine sulphate in a quart of hot water, add a quart of molasses and a teaspoonful of

oil of anise. Thoroughly heat and mix the liquid. While hot pour over a bushel of clean wheat and mix completely in a tight vessel. Then mix in a few pounds of fine meal to take up the moisture and adhere to the grain. Let it stand overnight and then distribute about a table-spoonful in a hole.

4. Anyone has the privilege of setting out poison on his own premises, but in so doing due care for the safety of person and property should be exercised. The poison should be placed in the hole if possible, by the use of a long-handled iron spoon, so that other animals will not be likely to be injured thereby.

CAUTION. Burn all of the unused poison to prevent injury to stock.

THE Y. W. C. A.

At the annual convention of the U.F.A. a letter from the Y.W.C.A. of Edmonton, showing the work this association was doing for girls in the Edmonton district, was read to the meeting and a resolution of sympathy was passed and a subscription taken up. This resolution was forwarded to the Y.W.C.A. and the following answer has been received:—

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y.W.C.A. I was instructed to write you and express the sincere thanks of the board to the United Farmers of Alberta for their kind sympathy and good wishes, as expressed in your letter of January 25th, and also for their generous donation in aid of the work. They hope the association may be of use to the farmers wives and daughters when in Edmonton, and that they will make free use of the Rest Room.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. F. P. HOBSON."

CLARESHOLM UNION

The last meeting of Clareholm Union was largely attended and gave ample evidence of the lively interest in the movement designed to be of such great benefit to the farmer. The delegates to the annual convention reported, and the following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Frost; vice-president, L. T. Torgeson; secretary-treasurer, S. L. Fraser; directors, Messrs. Berg, Malchow, Ahern, Davies and White. The directors were authorized to arrange for an all day session for the March meeting, which it is hoped will take the form of an institute with addresses from well-known agriculturalists. Among speakers to be invited are W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, vice-president W. J. Tregillus, secretary E. J. Fream, directors L. H. Jelliff and J. Quinsey and several others. It is expected that there will be at least 300 farmers at this meeting, which will be one of the most important held in the Clareholm district.

PLEDGES RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

In accordance with the instructions given at the annual convention certain resolutions were referred to the Dominion government at Ottawa, and copies of same, more especially those referring to the Chilled Meat Industry, the Co-operative Bills and changes to the Manitoba Grain Act, were referred to the members of parliament and senators for Alberta. It will be interesting to our members to know that word has been received from the Department of Agriculture and from the Department of Trade and Commerce that these resolutions will be given every consideration, and further letters have been received from Hon. Frank Oliver, W. H. White, M.P., J. M. Douglas, M.P., C. Magrath, M.P., M. Clark, M.P., J. Herron, M.P., Senator Talbot and Senator Roy, all pledging themselves to do everything to assist in carrying out the wishes of the Alberta farmers.

In fact Mr. Magrath forwarded a copy of a letter he has addressed to the Hon. Sydney Fisher in reference to the Chilled Meat Trade, and Mr. White has introduced the following resolution in the House of Commons: "That it is of great importance to western Canada that the government should take prompt action towards establishing a chilled meat industry with a view to properly protecting the interests of the producer." Truly it can now be said that the farmers are making themselves heard.

GRAINLAND UNION

Grainland Union, although only new, is determined to flourish, and since the

annual convention has already secured seven new members, and it has been decided to meet on the second and fourth Saturdays at seven o'clock.

GLEICHEN UNION

The following resolution was adopted by Gleichen Union at a meeting held on February 5:—"We, the members of the Alberta United Farmers Association in meeting assembled the day and year above written have adopted the following resolution: 'Resolved that we wish to lend our voice to urge upon the provincial government the advisability of keeping the agricultural college separate from the university in location and management and that we strongly endorse the action of Mr. Tregillus in the stand he has taken in the matter. This stand was further emphasized by the members of the Gleichen Agricultural Society at a general meeting held on February 9, when the above resolution was unanimously endorsed by the society.'

EDWELL UNION

The members of Edwell Union are preparing for the spring's work and the secretary has been instructed to secure quotations for bluestone and formalin in large quantities.

ONOWAY UNION

The latest union of the U.F.A. is at Onoway, where on February 12, with the assistance of Mr. R. C. Owens, seventeen enrolled as the charter members of Onoway Union. Mr. J. G. Brown was appointed chairman and after a few remarks he called upon Mr. Owens to explain the objects and manner of proceeding. After Mr. Owens had explained the work those present were invited to join the association and the following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Mallory; vice-president, J. A. La Voir; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Brown.

PROVOST UNION

Although newly organized, Provost Union is coming right to the front and writes, asking for 100 copies of the report of the convention, also for supplies of organizing blanks so that new unions can be organized in that part of the province, and requesting that arrangements be made for an official organizer to visit there at an early date. It is expected that Provost Union will have a membership of at least 75 before spring.

TOFIELD UNION

At the last regular meeting of Tofield Union, Jas. Fletcher, of Kingman, was appointed secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. It was also decided that the secretary should communicate with Mr. Langston, the director for Strathcona constituency, and arrange with him for a series of organization meetings.

NAMAKA UNION

At the meeting of Namaka Union, held on February 12, a large number of farmers were in attendance to listen to the address of Mr. T. H. Thamer, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary, on the methods of that company and the work they were undertaking. Mr. Thamer answered many questions relating to the work and made a very good impression on the members present.

Namaka Union is urging the C.P.R. at present to build a depot and put an agent at this point. It is only a flag station now, although the business in and out is at present far greater than at many places where there is a depot and an agent.

The members are also planning for another social, a program of songs, recitations, speeches, etc., will be given to be followed by a dance, and it is expected this will be held early in March.

The French people are to have aluminum coins of low value for circulation very soon. The lightness and freedom from rust of this metal will make it serve well for this purpose. Nearly forty years ago it was believed by experts that the production of this metal from clay by electricity could never be cheapened. As a matter of fact aluminum can now be produced for about one-half of the cost originally paid for it. No doubt further reductions will take place in the course of its manufacture and it is a question whether this uncertainty will make it a good substance for coinage.

Red Deer U. F. A. Co-operative Association

Satisfactory Reports at Annual Meetings

The first annual general meeting of the members of the U.F.A., Red Deer Co-operative Association was held on January 31, in the Oddfellows Hall, Red Deer, and considering the stormy nature of the morning a large number of members were present. At the opening of the meeting there were about 50 members present and before the close many more gathered in. There was a hearty expression of satisfaction on the part of all with the state of affairs as given in the directors' and secretary's report. Considerable good-natured and intelligent discussion was engaged in on the several different questions before the meeting, but in every case save one when the vote was put a unanimous vote was given. That exception was the election of directors. In that case the vote was put that the old board again take office. The only votes given against this were given by the old directors themselves and, as a result, the old board was elected, these being J. Bower, president; C. A. Julian-Sharman, vice-president; Jas. Gummow, J. Spiers, Capt. Keast, E. Carswell, H. Croker, R. E. Fiske and T. B. Millar, directors. These afterwards added to their number Mr. Wm. Lowe, of Shady Nook, as ex-officio director. The auditors elected at the organization meeting in October still retain office.

The report of the Provisional Board of Directors, which showed a membership of 120 farmers, these all having signed the members agreement and having their produce listed, was considered most satisfactory and unanimously adopted. This report was necessarily of a general nature the association having only been formed in November and having at date of meeting been doing business for exactly two months. The secretary's report was also unanimously adopted, this showing that during the two months of actual business the cost of making sales had been 3 per cent. on the value of the sales made. Besides this the secretary submitted another report showing the cost incurred in the formation of the association as far as he had knowledge of it, but as several accounts of expenses then incurred had not yet been sent in, it was unanimously decided to leave that in abeyance till the 1st of May, with the recommendation that these preliminary expenses be charged up to capital account and that a fund be created to gradually pay this off by a small additional assessment on the sales made. The members believed that others as well as members who have derived benefit from the association will voluntarily come forward and contribute toward payment to this fund.

Constitution Satisfactory

There were no motions before the meeting to amend the constitution though some minor changes were suggested for a later date which goes to show that the by-laws have worked out, so far, very satisfactorily indeed.

There was considerable discussion on the advisability or otherwise of building permanent storage facilities, it appearing to be the consensus of opinion that it would be to the great advantage of the association to have such. A motion was carried instructing the directors to make an estimate of the cost of constructing storage at Penhold, one of the association's shipping points.

Another motion was carried that the money now on deposit to the association's credit should be allowed to accumulate to the end of the six months term from the date of the organization meeting, thus providing the management with an emergency fund, the balance then being paid out to the members as a final payment in accordance with the constitution.

Another motion was carried that the management make use of the money in deposit in the reserve fund to satisfy the payment of the preliminary expenses for the time being, and that further action be left over till the 1st of May when final action could be taken, with the recommendation that a fund be created

to pay this off gradually by a small assessment on the sales made.

The following resolutions were passed in the following form:

Whereas, it is an undisputed fact that the formation of the Red Deer Co-operative Association has been the means of procuring for the members much higher prices for their farm produce.

And whereas, we, the members here assembled, firmly believe that this co-operative work can be made even much more effective by the formation of district associations over the province, these working in conjunction with each other.

And whereas we believe that many farmers who are not yet members but have sold their products from this point have realized much better prices because of the existence of the association.,

Therefore be it resolved that we make this public and respectfully invite those farmers who have received this benefit to cast in their lot with us and contribute towards the payment of the preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of this association.

Whereas this association has found by experience that the lack of a proper system of hay inspection is a great handicap to both buyer and seller and often leads to litigation that inspection would prevent.,

Therefore be it resolved that we ask that the government appoint suitable hay inspectors who shall act as referees in cases of dispute.

And also that a copy be sent to the executive of the U.F.A. asking them to present it to the government and join with us in pressing on the government the urgent need of a proper system of hay inspection.

Also at the same time asking our Government to use their influence with the British Columbia Government to induce them to pass a like measure that will be reciprocal in its nature.

Directors' Report

Red Deer January 31, 1910

To the Members of the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative Association.

Gentlemen,—Having been appointed at the organization meeting of the association last October as a provisional board of directors we now wish at our first annual meeting of the members to submit to you our report.

At the first sitting of the board we decided to get professional advice as to our standing and as to the legal form of our constitution and by-laws. Having satisfied ourselves as to this we then placed an order for 500 copies of our by-laws. We then secured an office and the necessary equipment and engaged Mr. G. McIntosh as our secretary-treasurer.

The next step then was getting under way to do business and to overcome the diffidence of the farmers in coming forward to list their products, we decided to spend some time in canvassing the country. In doing this it was thought best for each director to go out with the secretary each in his own neighborhood to secure the confidence of the people. This plan worked well so long as it was kept up, but, as it could not be kept up for an indefinite length of time we had to desist before covering all the district. We found that in some localities that we had not visited, some of the farmers thought they had been slighted, believing that we did not want their lists. However, we are glad that most of those men have since found out different, and are now coming forward with their lists voluntarily.

In this connection we wish to say that to make the association the success it should be and to give the management the chance it should have it is up to each member to bring forward his lists as far in advance of the time he wishes to sell as possible. The advantage of this is very obvious. Dealers seem somewhat chary of doing business with anyone who has not some visible means of support to back him up and as we have no money

Continued on page 28

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Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes of the height at any price.

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Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 a pair, are the world's best 12 in. high shoes.

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For general field work we strongly recommend our 6 inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 a pair or the 9 inch at \$5.00 a pair. State size shoe you wear. Don't fail to fill out and mail the coupon, together with remittance. Steel Shoes have no peer as working shoes. (19)

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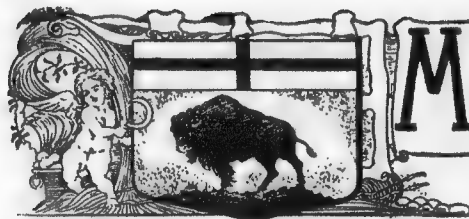
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MANITOBA SECTION

A STRONG NEW ORGANIZATION

Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and F. A. Collins, of Miami, were the speakers at a public meeting held at Altamont on Thursday afternoon and at Moreton school in the evening. Although the day was cold, and stormy both meetings were well attended, while the close attention given to the speakers and the many questions asked and discussed went to prove that the movement of the grain growers' organization is a popular one, and also that the efforts of their executive to secure government ownership and control of elevators is meeting with the general approval of all classes of our population.

At the Altamont meeting Mr. Briscoe in a few words outlined the advantages that have been gained by the farmers through the organization, and considered that a branch association should be started at Altamont which suggestion was at once acted upon.

Mr. Madill, the chairman, asked for nominations to fill the different offices. The following were appointed:—President, Andrew Waggoner, vice-president, Jas. Briscoe, sec.-treas., R. W. Madill.

The selection of directors was left over till the next meeting, but a good strong committee was appointed to canvass the district for members.

Mr. Waggoner, the president of this branch association, is one of the pioneer settlers and successful farmers of Altamont, and like many others who are taking up the work of the grain growers, was at one time connected with the Patron movement.

Mr. Madill, the sec.-treas., is the proprietor of a large general store, one of the directors of the Altamont Farmers' Elevator, and carries on farming close to the town where he has secured a choice location.

Mr. Weiner, vice-president of the Miami association, performed the duties of chairman at the meeting at Moreton school.

ROSEISLE'S STRONG RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Roseisle, February 20, G. G. White being present to lay before the meeting the action taken by the Grain Growers' Association in dealing with the government on the question of public ownership of elevators. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we, the members of the Roseisle Grain Growers' Association endorse the resolution handed to the provincial government by the elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Association. As an association, we demand that the control of the system be vested in an independent commission nominated by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association and not selected by the governor-in-council."

ELEVATOR SPEECHES AT NEEPAWA

At the Grain Growers' banquet, which took place at Neepawa on the evening of February 23, addresses were delivered on the elevator question by D. W. McCuaig and John Kennedy. The speeches pointed to the wide divergency in the bill prepared by the Grain Growers and the government. It was stated that the Grain Growers would not back down from their demands for the operation of public-owned elevators by a commission free from political bias. Mr. Kennedy stated that no elevator bill at all was preferable to one under political influence. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the bill prepared by the Grain Growers' elevator committee. An amendment to take the matter up at the regular meeting of the local association was defeated.

PROGRESSIVE DAUPHIN

Minutes of Dauphin branch Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, February 12, 1910: Moved by H. McCorvey, seconded by Walter Lockwood: "That the memorandum of the Grain Growers' Executive Committee presented to the

LOYAL TO DIRECTORS

Although eighty resolutions from Grain Growers' Associations in almost every district of Manitoba have been hitherto published in THE GUIDE, endorsing the memorandum presented to the provincial government with regard to government owned elevators, a further number of resolutions have been received during the past week. Some of these were motions approving of the bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and which, together with the government bill has been published in THE GUIDE, as well as in the daily papers.

There can be now no doubt whatever that the farmers of the province are a unit for government ownership of elevators, controlled by an independent commission, and it is also certain that they will not be satisfied with any substitute.

Wellwood:—The following resolution was passed unanimously: "This association heartily endorses the action of the provincial executive in demanding an independent commission of three members to be elected by the Grain Growers' Association"

Dauphin:—"That the memorandum of the Grain Growers' executive presented to the provincial government be approved, with the following suggestions, that we are of the opinion that barley should be charged only 1c. per bushel, unless the owner wished to have it cleaned by the elevator, before it is loaded into the cars."

Somerset:—Full support of the action of the directors presenting the memorandum to the government was given at a banquet held by this association February 23.

Boissevain:—"That the Boissevain branch of the Grain Growers' Association fully endorse the work being done by the central association re elevators and government ownership."

St. Jean Baptiste:—A resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted that this branch endorse public ownership of elevators and the memorandum submitted to the Dominion government.

H. Umphrey writes, stating that the Grain Growers of Pembina and Dufferin municipalities endorse the memorandum submitted to the government by the elevator committee. The former municipality is in a constituency represented by Hon. Robert Rogers, while the latter is located in the district represented by Premier Roblin.

Arden:—"Resolved, that this association endorses and approves of the bill submitted to the provincial government by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

Neepawa:—At a banquet held here February 23 a resolution was passed endorsing the bill prepared by the Grain Growers' elevator committee.

Souris:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Souris Grain Growers' Association, do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and we further heartily approve of the firm attitude taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our individual support to them in insisting upon the management of the new system being vested in an independent commission;

Roseisle:—"Resolved, that this association endorse the resolution handed to the provincial government by the elevator committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. As an association, we demand that the control of the system be vested in an independent commission, nominated by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, and not selected directly by the governor-in-council."

Birnie:—A resolution was passed by this association, strongly endorsing the principle of government ownership of elevators, as outlined by the elevator committee to the provincial government.

Graysville:—At a full meeting of this association a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the action of the executive in the memorandum submitted to the government for government ownership and operation of internal elevators.

Valley River:—At a meeting of this association held February 24, the following resolution was passed concerning the first bill submitted by the provincial government, "That we, the Grain Growers of Valley River, express our condemnation of the government elevator bill, brought down by the provincial government, and urge our member of parliament to vote and use his influence against the government bill in favor of the bill drafted by the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee."

Other Associations Which Have Passed Resolutions Of Approval:

Alexander	Darlingford	Golden Stream	Miami	Rosehill
Altamont	Deloraine	Griswold	Miniota	Roseisle
Arden	Delta	Hamiota	Minnedosa	Rosburn
Arizona	Douglas	Harding	Minto	Rosser
Ashville	Dunrea	Howden	Moore Park	St. Claude
Austin	Eden	Huston	Neelin	St. Elizabeth
Belmont	Empire	Kelroe	Ninga	Salem
Beresford	Franklin	Kenton	Oak Lake	Sanford
Berton	Gilbert Plains	Kenville	Oak River	Seeburn
Benito	Gladstone	Killarney	Pipestone	Shoal Lake
Brandon	Glenboro	Lauder	Pretty Valley	Sinclair
Carroll	Glenella	Letellier	Port. la Prairie	Somerset
Cartwright	Glenora	McAuley	Rapid City	Souris
Cordova	Grand View	MacGregor	Rocky Coulee	Sperling
Culross	Goodlands	Medora	Roland	Springfield
	Swan River	Valley River	Waskada	

provincial government be approved."

With the following suggestion: that we are of the opinion that barley should be charged only one cent per bushel, unless the owner wishes to have it cleaned by the elevator before it is loaded into the cars.

Mr. Campbell, M.P.P., brought up the experimental farm question and outlined what had been done in connection with the matter by other organizations and public bodies, and in a short address pointed out the great advantage it would be to the north-western part of the province if such a farm were established.

A very interesting discussion followed, during which other important questions were brought out, such as the beef question, and the public ownership of abattoirs and stock yards.

Moved by H. McCorvey, seconded by D. D. McNaughton: "That the secretary send post-cards calling for a meeting on March 5, at 2 p.m., to discuss and take action on the above questions and also that Valley River and Melton Associations be invited to attend and take part."

Moved by J. B. Robson, seconded by H. McCorvey: "That this association petition the Dominion government to establish an experimental farm in the vicinity of the town of Dauphin."

JAS. B. ROBSON.
Sec.-Treas.

SECRETARY MCKENZIE ORGANIZED A BRANCH

Messrs. Alex. McCurdy and R. McKenzie drove out from Winnipeg on Thursday, the 24th, to a meeting of farmers at Springfield to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. This was the first meeting ever held in that district in the interests of the grain growers and the farmers there appreciated the explanations given as to the objects of the movement by organizing themselves into a branch, with J. Patterson as president, Robt. Speers, vice-president and C. A. McKenzie as secretary. Every farmer present, except one, signed the roll of membership and paid in the annual dues.

ONE HUNDRED FARMERS AT ELM CREEK MEETING

Address by Master of Dominion Grange

On February 15, the Grain Growers of Elm Creek district held a meeting in Whitlam Hall, to give the three delegates sent to the central convention at Brandon from this branch, an opportunity to express their views on all subjects touched upon at the convention, which they fully explained to over a hundred farmers of this locality. We also had the pleasure of having Mr. E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange, (who was on his way home from the Prince Albert convention) present to address us. Mr. Drury opened his remarks by stating that he dropped off here to see both his old and young friends. He then proceeded to explain how the combines had worked in the east. Mr. Drury is a man with a broad mind and through years of experience has got right down to the bottom of affairs, and finally understands the condition in which the farmers now stand. He gave them timely warning and pointed out the course they should follow. New members are getting in line, and before long we expect to enrol every farmer in this district. I am pleased to see so many farmers opposing the abattoirs of Winnipeg, and I hope the good work will continue.

"FARMER."

SOURIS BOX SOCIAL Approved Elevator Bill

An important resolution on the elevator question was passed by the Souris Grain Growers' Association at a box social held there on the evening of February 23. The meeting was addressed by R. C. Henderson, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and D. K. Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

After the speeches the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved that we, the members of the Souris Grain Growers' Association, do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and we further heartily approve of the firm attitude taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our individual support to them in insisting upon the management of the new system being vested in an independent commission."

PACKED THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

A large and representative meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Arden, February 22, the council chamber being filled to overflowing by farmers, most of whom had driven for long distances to hear R. J. Avison of the provincial executive address them on the elevator bill. Mr. Avison outlined the work done in the past by the central executive to secure legal redress for the grain growers and government ownership of elevators, and said the government had agreed to meet the views of the association. The committee had framed a bill in accordance with the policy enunciated at the Brandon convention, but found that the government had prepared another draft which, while agreeing with theirs in many details, nullified all the possible good it contained by placing the operation of the public elevators within the sphere of partisan politics and political control. The association felt that no bill could meet the situation which did not place the system beyond the reach of political patronage and control. The government draft also contained a binding monopolistic clause to which no grain grower would submit.

The bill drafted by the association was then read and discussed. All the speakers agreed that an independent commission was essential to the success of the plan. On motion of George Harper and J. N. Foreman the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That this association endorses and approves of the bill submitted to the provincial government by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

A WARM MEETING

A meeting of Harding Grain Growers was held on January 28, when T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, addressed the gathering. Mr. Knowles gave a stirring address on the handling of grain from the thrashing machine to the consumer, showing deficiencies in present system and proposed methods of bettering conditions. A hot discussion followed the address on the question of government ownership of elevators as some objections were taken to Mr. Knowles' statements. The speaker proved fully able to defend himself and some good points were brought out.

The meeting passed a resolution strongly endorsing the stand of our central executive in their negotiations with the government for government ownership of elevators.

H. CLENDENNING,
Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVEN JOINED AT ANTLER

Two of your Manitoba Grain Growers—Messrs. J. G. Moffatt and Fred. W. Kerr—held a most satisfactory meeting at Antler, January 31. There were about 75 farmers present, and the enthusiasm was surprising. The farmers of this district decided to organize and as a result of the evening's work, twenty-seven joined the new association, and as many more promised their support.

Mr. Kerr outlined the memorandum placed in the hands of the Manitoba government by the provincial association, and dealt with the abuses which led to the farmers organizing and which led the organization to adopt the platform which they have adopted.

Mr. Moffatt dealt with the great possibilities ahead of the farmers of our country if they organize. In a clear and conclusive argument he showed how the producers of wealth in our land are entitled to far more consideration at the hands of railroads and other corporations; how we farmers, as individuals, are suffering far more than we have any right to suffer, and how we must continue to suffer if we do not adopt certain tactics in defence of our rights. These tactics can only be followed out by organizing.

The new officers of the association are: President, Archie Proven; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Steele; Vice-President, Alex. Robertson; Directors, A. Ramsay, J. H. Winter, Duncan Purdan, Thos. Dickison, Walter Churcher, Andrew Kuller.

DUNREA WILL HOLD A DEBATE

The annual meeting of the Dunrea branch of the Grain Growers' Association which was held January 22, was well attended. It was enthusiastic and busi-

ness-like. The chair was occupied by the vice-president, Mr. A. Parent. The financial report was read by the secretary, who stated that while there was still a small balance to the good, he considered the receipts from members' fees were not what they might be and urged that the meeting take definite action toward increasing the membership for the coming year. The audit was then made by Mr. A. Leavy and Mr. Burns.

A short report was then given by the delegates who attended the Brandon convention.

Mr. O. Leary then addressed the meeting at some length on the proposed government owned elevator scheme and while he considered the plan outlined good, he considered certain clauses somewhat objectionable, and gave in an able manner his reasons for doing so. This matter also received considerable discussion by other gentlemen present.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the central association and see if a speaker could be sent to this point to deliver an address on the elevator question. The following officers were

SOURIS IN THE LEAD

W. John Barclay, Secretary of the Souris branch, sent in dues for 186 members for 1910. This is the largest membership reported this year. Ninga is second with 172, Gilbert Plains third with 142.

then elected: President, Arthur Parent; Vice-President, Wm. Coulthard; Secretary, R. Coulthard; Directors, Wm. McLeod, C. S. Watkins, John Boulet, Arthur O. Leary, F. Spurrill and C. Graham. The directors were to compose a special committee to canvass for new members.

Arrangements were made for a discussion on mixed farming versus grain growing, to take place at the next meeting. A large number of members were enrolled.

R. COULTHARD,
Secretary.

NINGA'S ENJOYABLE EVENT

A very successful entertainment was held in the Rowland school on the night of February 8 under the auspices of the Ninga branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The night was very cold, but clear, and the school house was crowded.

Mr. John Fraser, president, in the chair, gave a brief review of the Grain Growers' Association, its aims, objects and the need of increased membership, referring to the manufacturers' organization, showing the strength and power of united energy. He quoted figures showing the growth of the Grain Growers' Association within the last three years, our own branch having increased from 39 to 170. He said the present meeting was a departure from the ordinary business meetings, the object being more of a social character, where the ladies could attend and the members get better acquainted with each other.

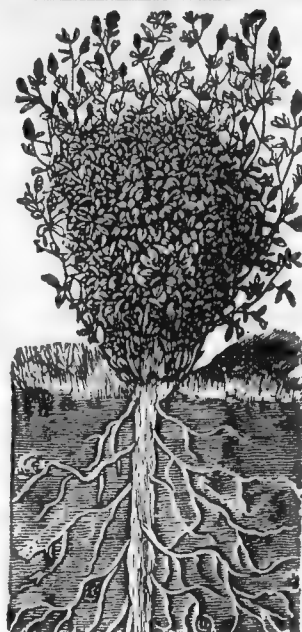
Mr. R. F. Chapman gave a short address. He was pleased to see so many young men present, and hoped they would take a great interest in the affairs of the Grain Growers' Association, so they would be able to take the places of those now at the head of the association, who could not, in the natural order of things, be always with us.

The secretary made the announcement that President D. W. McCuaig would be in Ninga on March 4 to address a public meeting in the Town Hall at 3 p.m., also President Crerar, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, had promised to come to the same meeting.

There was a lengthy program of songs, instrumentals and recitations. All the numbers were well rendered and encored. Mr. Arnott moved that a vote of thanks be given the chairman, the committee and all who had taken part in so pleasant a program (all local talent) and all grain growers. The president responded to the vote of thanks.

WM. CHESTER, Secretary.

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Both of these stocks are very hardy. Besides, we have Turkestan Alfalfa. Take your choice. Prices: 20 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$23.00, bags included. Grimm's Alfalfa is a good strain when it can be obtained genuine, but caution is required in accepting seed offered under that name as it is very scarce.

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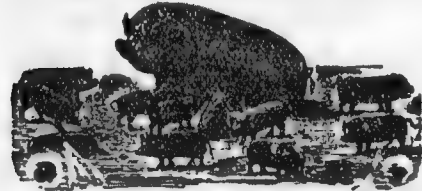
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Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative Association

Continued from page 23

invested, it is hard to convince dealers that we mean to stick together. But if the management can show these dealers that we have long lists of stuff for sale not only at the present time, but for months ahead these dealers will be found tumbling over each other in their eagerness to make trade connections with us.

We want to be emphatic on this point. Bring forward your lists as far ahead as possible; make an approximate estimate of what you expect to have. You can change this at any time later when you find your estimates are not quite right. The amount you have may appear small to you and you may think it will not make much difference to the association, but the aggregate of these small amounts makes the whole stock in trade of the association, and is the only thing the management has to work upon, and, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the larger the amounts the better the prices. Sales cannot be made till there is something to sell and again we repeat: List your stuff as far ahead as possible.

Coping With Opposition

We have met with some opposition in marketing. This is only of course what might be expected, and is of a kind, which, in the ordinary course of events, we shall have to cope with. The management have so far been quite able to do so and there is no fear of the future along these lines if the members give their active support to the management which is their due.

The results of sales and the general satisfactory outcome of the business done is more than sufficient justification of the formation of the association and proves beyond a doubt that co-operative work of this kind can be made a practical success and if it were possible to have the whole province covered with district associations of the same kind and working in conjunction with each other it is quite plain to us that the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding our marketing efforts in the province would be settled once for all.

We have instructed the secretary to make two distinct reports to submit to you, one covering the expenses of making the sales—these expenses are charged up against the goods sold—and another covering the expenses incurred in the formation of the association. This will be submitted to you to do with as you see fit. We would recommend that this be charged up to capital account to be paid off gradually by a small assessment on all sales.

We have at the present time, a considerable amount of money on deposit at the bank to the association's credit, this being the balance on hand (after paying expenses) of that portion of the proceeds of sales which have been retained to be paid out later as a final payment to the members to whom it is due. You will be asked to decide at this meeting as to the time when this final payment should be made.

Instances have come before our notice of false and misleading rumors being circulated through the country regarding this final payment, and your directors would like to say regarding this, that it is the duty of every member to not take anything for granted but to come and get their information at first hand at the association office.

We have continual enquiries coming in from all over the province as to the working of our association and in reply to these we have distributed by letter and otherwise more than 200 copies of our constitution, this, of course, being an expenditure which we hope will bear fruit later.

It is gratifying to know that the confidence of the people is increasing in the association, that new men are now coming in every day, and we would strongly advise the employment of a competent manager who can give enough of his time to the supervision of his work as is found necessary.

HIS DECISION

Doctor: "Now, McTavish, it's like this; you've either to stop the whisky or lose your eyesight—and you must choose."

McTavish: "Ay weel, doctor, I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinkin' I've seen about everything worth a'gin."



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To scatter Sunshine everywhere;
To feed and clothe some hungry child;
To gratify the wish of some invalid;
To care for the blind from infancy;
To found and maintain rest homes for the young girls and children.

THANKS

Many thanks are due to business men for their generous donations in kind, to those honorary members who intrusted their charity work and interest to the branch, the "Friend from the West," to whom we owe the most of our trust fund, also to the honorary members for their loyal financial support, which has enabled the branch to accomplish so much with small treasury, during the strenuous times of the winter months.

HOW TO FORM A GUILD

Dear Friends:—So many letters are now to hand asking for particulars how to organize a branch of the Sunshine that I cannot do better than explain all that is necessary. One or two people may meet together and agree to form a Sunshine Neighborhood Circle,

years, New Ottawa, Sask. This dear child was one of the first Sunshine children and was always first in love and sympathy in every call made.

A HELPFUL HAND

Dear Marie:—If you will please send me half a dozen collection cards, I will send them around the school here to try to help the Sunshiners. We get the Grain Growers' Guide and I see you are doing a great work. I will do my best to help you if you will send me some collection cards. I will put five cents in to pay postage. I wish you good success in your work.

MRS. JAS. BORRETT.

Bagot P. O., Man.

SOURIS SUNSHINERS

Dear Marie:—Received your very welcome letter some time ago and was glad to hear that your Christmas works were a success.

We have gathered over \$2.00 worth of stamps off of old letters and if they are of any use, if you drop us a line we will send them to you.

We have been waiting to get our badges,



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MARKET

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Baggley,

Clareholm,

Alberta



when you have enough members elect your president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, you can then meet once a week or oftener if desired and decide on what particular work you wish to take up. Of course, in your own immediate neighborhood there will be many sick and lonely people that you could call upon and help to cheer. At first you could make up little garments, cutting down old garments if necessary and send in to Headquarters. The calls at Headquarters are becoming very heavy and we cannot have too many branches work for us.

At first meeting you could repeat the Sunshine prayer and promise to perform one kind act a day, at home or abroad, then write to me stating who are your officers and I will then forward cards, etc., and give you any information that would help you in your particular part of the country. Do not hesitate to write if there are only two of you, for it is wonderful how Sunshine grows when once started. One little child sent in twenty-five members and so won the silver badge which I am forwarding to-day.

There is nothing that caused me so much delight as to know that the subscribers of the Grain Growers' Guide are thoroughly interested in the work of Sunshine and I hope that each of the various associations will become affiliated with Sunshine Guild.

Thanking you all for the loving support, believe me always in Sunshine or Shade,
Yours lovingly, MARIE

It is with great regret I announce the death of one of our dear Sunshine children, Ethel Baird, aged thirteen

but have not got them yet, hoping we soon will.

We have a ravine just a little south of the school. We go down every day at noon and sleigh ride on hand sleighs and toboggans. Our school teacher comes down too, we have good times going down the hill. Sometimes we get our legs hurt and have to stay out of school for a day or two, but go back to it again.

I must close, wishing you every success with your work,

We are, Sincerely yours,
E.S., G.S., E.S., P.S.,

Souris, Man.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mr. England, Sanitarium, Harrison, via Agassiz, B.C. Books, magazines and post cards.

Mrs. England, 394 Harbison Avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg. Comforts, groceries, etc.

Mrs. Legg, 401 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg. Letters and post-cards. Needs cheering up.

Miss Marjorie M. Parker, Highfield, N.B. Letters, etc.

Mrs. W. Turtle, Colburn, Ont. Letters and magazines.

Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa, Man.

Miss Jennie Purse, 720 Clark Street. The Annex, Montreal. Letters, picture post-cards, stamps, and a few little comforts. Anything to bring Sunshine into her dear life.

Mrs. Pollock, 80 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg. A little girl dying of consumption, 13 years of age. Milk, eggs and chickens badly wanted.

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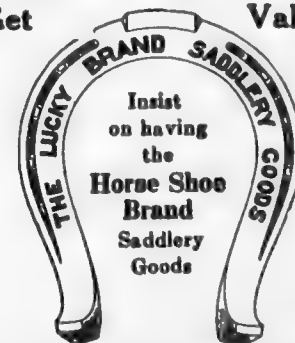
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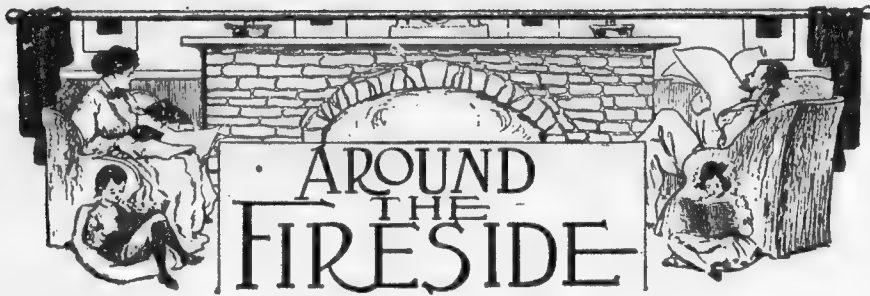
The Lucky Horse Shoe

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Every Shipping Point

There are a lot of people at every shipping point who will want to read the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers themselves. If you would like to be its agent at your point write us at once. First come, first served. Exceptional proposition to solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums.—EQUITY FARM JOURNAL, R418, Indianapolis, Ind.

When Writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

New Spring Dress Goods

A morning spent in the shops examining the new dress materials that are now on the shelves in the large departmental stores, after having escaped the European floods and Atlantic storms in transit, and interviewing the managers of those very interesting departments for special hints as to qualities, colors and values predominating in Fashion's Realm for this season the succeeding facts were gleaned. In the foreground, before all other qualities stand the serges and diagonal cloths. Everybody knows the serge,

color. They are fifty inches wide and one dollar and a quarter a yard.

There is also a fifty inch diagonal cloth in two colors, such as white and blue, twill about, white and faded purple, white and nut-brown, and so on. The price is one dollar and seventy-five cents a yard, and the general effect is that of the old homespun blanket, only the blanket had the advantage of being all one color. This two color diagonal cloth does not seem to merit any degree of popularity and will likely be used only by the ultra-fashionable.

There is also a very fine firm twill cloth, much finer and better woven than the serge, having narrow reversed twill stripes alternating with rich wide stripes. This cloth is fifty-four inches wide and one dollar and twenty-five cents a yard. But of all the materials shown none can compare in value and appearance to what is known as the "Mannish tweeds" or West of England suitings. They are fifty-four inches wide and the price ranges from one dollar fifty to two seventy-five a yard. They are beautiful goods in various grey tones, mostly smoke shades, showing a faint hair-line, or one thread stripe of white or light grey. They'll "wear forever" and stand any kind of rough usage. They are intended for suits or separate skirts.

Of course, there are quantities of last year's stripes in a light and a dark shade of the same color; but, these though pretty have had their day and the new is decidedly, not only one colored fabric, but one shade of that color.

A very pretty line of material for either day or evening wear is a cotton voile with a ribbon-like stripe at intervals



Minnehaha Falls

but this year offers this old standby in a variety of new and pleasing effects. Of course, the regular plain serge is still here, but the new variations of it are really bewildering. It is shown in a fine close weave; in a loose open weave, in a medium weave; it is also shown in stripes, all in exactly the same shade, the stripe showing only because the twill is reversed. For instance, if you cut a long narrow strip lengthwise and lay the two edges together you will have a distinct stripe, though the color is exactly the same. The weaving makes the stripe, and of course the stripes vary in width. One web will show quarter inch stripes; another half inch, and so on, but one does not see a narrow and a wide stripe in the same web. Each web is striped in either narrow or wide stripes, but not mixed widths. The usual width of the serge is fifty inches and the price from seventy-five cents up. Some of the diagonal cloths are much closer and firmer in the weave than the serges. One beautiful piece was shown in a rather large raised double twill alternated with a plain quarter inch space—all in one color. It is easy to fancy a stripe of plain weave a quarter of an inch wide alternated by two loose raised twills running diagonally across a web. Such is one of the very newest diagonal cloths. Some of the webs have no plain-woven stripe—just the loose raised twill alone. Some webs have two loose twills alternated with two fine twills, and these are very effective. Then there is the very loosely woven twilled goods, so loosely woven indeed, that the material can scarcely be made up, it sags so heavily with just its own weight. It reminds one of the "hopsacking" we wore some seventeen years ago—the threads are so loose that should one get caught on a nail or anything it would pull out the whole length of the skirt or sleeve.

Diagonal Cloths

Like the serges, the diagonal cloths are found in all soft shades of nearly every

very latest color card:—Walnut, taupe, steel, ashes of roses, cawtoba, toison d'or (misty yellow), purée de pois, vapens carole, wistaria, purple, burgundy, moss, artichoke, raisin, nut-meg, copper and brown—No! nobody can tell just what these colors are, but they are one and all so soft and quiet that you can't go far astray in any of them, and many so much alike that if you didn't see the other, you wouldn't know you didn't have it.

Of course, all the old staples, such as cashmere, voile, veiling, queen's cloth and broadcloth are still to be had, only the others are the latest. And there is also an unlimited quantity of really good materials not just the latest, but late enough, that can be had as low as fifty cents a yard, such as sold last season for one dollar and sometimes more per yard. They are marked down so as to be got rid of in a hurry.

Should any of the Fireside readers desire more detailed information about any of the dress materials, as to where they can be purchased, etc., application to the Fireside editor will receive a prompt and private reply.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Miss A. B. Juniper, now Dean of Household Science in Macdonald College, Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Que., will sever her connection with that institution at the close of the present term and is engaged by the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg to teach that very important subject to the women and girls of the west.

Miss Juniper is a graduate of the Battersea Polytechnic School, England, and comes to us most highly recommended. She is a woman of culture and evident refinement and will doubtless win the confidence of her classes here. She has six successful years of Canadian experience to her credit.

It is hoped that a large class will avail themselves of this special opportunity to acquire a knowledge of Household Science from so able an exponent.

The first term begins in May; duration twelve weeks. Tuition fee is five dollars. Estimated cost of necessary books, five dollars. Board per week in the collage, four dollars, with privilege of doing laundry if desired.

Miss Juniper came up from Quebec to discuss the work and equipment with the Board and incidentally gave two or three lectures before the Farmers' con-

EQUAL

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go
And say, "There's no danger for boys you know,
Because they all have their wild oats to sow."
There is no more cause for my boy to be low
Than your girl. Then please don't tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
For a boy's or a girl's sin is sin, you know
And my baby boy's hands are as clean and white
And his heart as pure as your girl's to-night.

FRANCIS WILLARD.

of an inch and a half. It comes in all colors including black. It is forty inches wide and seventy-five cents a yard.

Satins and Silks

Satins are no longer fashionable; only satin de chine or messaline remains of the satin effects. There is a very soft Taffeta now instead of the old hard weave. Shot silks are again very popular; all these silks are twenty inches wide and from fifty cents to one dollar a yard. Moire or watered silk is back again and as ugly as ever. It is used for both garments and trimmings. The Honan or shaantung is after the style of raw silk, but a better weave, and not so rough and uneven—the Moire is twenty-seven inches wide and shaantung is twenty-seven inches wide, and both can be bought for seventy-five cents a yard. The woman who wishes to be in the fashion must not forget that all colors are used only in the very soft shades. There is no suspicion even of a glaring color in any of the new goods. Indeed so soft are they that they look even faded, but will soon get used to that.

Now what is the latest in color?

"Lido" blue is the latest; but what is "lido"? Well, it isn't electric blue, nor Alice blue nor china blue. It is rather a merger of these three blues and there is a darkening and softening of the result. Every color is in, as will be shown by the following lists taken from the

vention that is just closed.

The following is one of her lectures and it is entitled:

THE FOOD VALUE OF OUR VARIOUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The food value of any edible matter is based on the amount of the following nutritive constituents which it contains: Protein, water, mineral matter, carbohydrates, fats and oils.

Every food contains one or more of these constituents. The chief use of the first three only—protein, water, mineral matter—is to build up growing tissue and repair waste tissue. The chief use of the last two—carbohydrates and fats—is to provide heat and energy for the body. In this they are assisted by the three former.

Two other points must be borne in mind when considering the value of any food:—First, the digestibility of that particular form of food material, that is the rapidity and ease with which it becomes soluble in the body. Secondly, the absorbability of a food on the amount which becomes soluble and passes from the digestive tract to the blood to be absorbed into the general circulation to nourish all tissues.

Vegetables contain:—

1. A small amount of protein, except peas, beans and lentils, which contain much.

2. From 75 to 95 per cent. water.

3. Mineral matter in the form of sodium, potassium, phosphorus, calcium and iron.

4. Carbohydrates in the form of starch and sugar, sometimes both.

5. A minimum of fat or oil.

6. Cellulose—a carbohydrate in nature but extremely insoluble and indigestible. It is of this the framework of vegetables is composed; it holds together the other constituents and encloses the starch grains. Its most familiar form is paper. In old age it becomes hard and woody. In its early stages it is useful in the body in moderation, as it forms a bulk and stimulates and hastens the movements of the intestines, but to affect this its nutritive value is almost nil and it retards the action of the digestive juices on the nutritive material it encloses, unless it has been thoroughly broken down in the preparation of the food.

Vegetables are chiefly valuable on account of the mineral salts they contain. The human body contains about 7lbs. of mineral matter, of this 5-6 is in the bones.

Chief Mineral Salts in Vegetables and Fruits

Calcium or lime is necessary for the bones, particularly important that children should get this salt. It is obtained from cereals, (especially rice), radishes, asparagus and spinach.

Iron which is necessary in the blood, a lack of which occurs in anemia, is obtained from oatmeal, lentils, rice, potatoes, spinach, beans, apples, strawberries.

Potassium or potash salts are necessary for the blood cells to make strong muscle is found in cereals, potatoes, peas, all green vegetables and fruits. Vegetables rich in potassium are thought to be a valuable preventative of scurvy.

Phosphorus is necessary for growth. It is required for the cells, bones and nervous centres. This is very essential for children—found in the germ of wheat. This valuable part of the wheat grain is seldom eaten, except in a bread called Hovis, in which the germ is retained being first subjected to great heat and partially cooked. This destroys the ferment which is otherwise apt to make the flour rancid.

We will now discuss vegetables rather more in detail. They may be divided into two groups—dried and fresh.

To the first group belong the pulses, beans and peas. These like the cereals, are the storehouses of nourishment for the young plant and are rich in protein called legumin. On this account, beans are sometimes called poor man's beef, since they do the same work as beef in the body. Beans are rich in sulphur which explains their tendency to produce flatulence. They are also rich in potash and lime, because of the latter, people who live largely on beans, such as the Trappist monks, are especially apt to suffer from hardening of the arteries. Beans are deficient in fat, hence the use of pork or butter with them. There is a bitter principle also present. In the boiling which precedes baking some of



Returning from Duck Hunt

this bitter principle is removed, but at the same time some of the valuable protein and salts are lost. Beans should be soaked and cooked in soft water, since lime in hard water unites with a substance in beans to form a compound insoluble in water. To sum up beans and peas are a valuable and cheap food, containing material to make and repair tissues. But they are somewhat difficult to digest and should not be eaten in too great quantities, nor become the staple article of diet, especially if people suffer from heart affections. Soft water should be used in cooking them, and the water from peas should be utilized for soups

since it contains much valuable food material. Pea flour is easier to digest than whole peas.

Roots and Tubers

In roots and tubers the reserve nutrient is starch and sugar, and there is very little protein matter, but they contain valuable potash salts, consequently they are heat givers rather than tissue builders. Cooking robs these vegetables of much of their mineral matter and some protein. They contain quantities of tough cellulose and are consequently not well absorbed. Of the tubers the potato is the most important. This contains 78% water, 18 to 19% starch, 2% protein and some salts of potash. The starch, water and mineral salts are contained in the cellulose framework, which in a potato is small in quantity and well absorbed in the body.

Potatoes are most nourishing when cooked in their skins which retains the solids.

Turnips are largely water, and contain a greater percentage than milk. They contain some mineral salts.

Beetroots owing to the presence of sugar are a more valuable food than turnips. Vinegar eaten with beetroots helps to soften the cellulose.

Jerusalem Artichokes contain no starch but are rich in sugar and a gummy substance. They possess an earthy flavor which appeals to many people.

Onions are valuable in cases of constipation, owing to their large amount of cellulose.

Green vegetables of which we eat the leaves, consist chiefly of water held by a cellulose framework. In them is no protein or fat and very little starch or sugar. Their value lies in their mineral matter, much of which is lost in boiling. Raw cabbage is more nutritious than cooked. Cabbage, sprouts, kale, spinach, are all difficult to digest. To cook cabbage with salt pork is foolish—the fat makes the cabbage even more difficult to digest.

Celery boiled and the water used for sauce makes a delicious vegetable. The salts in celery and sauce are good to neutralize the acids from which rheumatic patients suffer.

The large amount of cellulose in green vegetables should prevent constipation, but the fermentation which is also likely to occur sometimes gives rise to flatulence.

Far more variety might be given to the menu if many different kinds of vegetables were grown in every home garden, such for example as salsify, also called the oyster plant, owing to the flavor, the egg plant, Jerusalem artichokes, sea-kale, brussels sprouts and young turnip tops are a delicious green food. The despised dandelion leaves if picked when young make an excellent salad and are good blood purifiers, and probably there are many other wild plants which would be equally valuable. Nettles make a good soup, whilst the herbs which are of vegetable origin are medicinally valuable. Many make a living by growing them for the herb markets, but few now-a-days grow them for their own medicinal purposes. Many of the ills from which we suffer could be better cured by original mineral salts and acids found in vegetables and fruits than by the imitative form supplied by doctors' medicine.

AGREES WITH MRS. JOHNSON

Fireside Editor:—I too, notice that you want the readers of the GUIDE to give opinions of your page. Well, I agree with Mrs. Johnson about the Dower Law and Votes for Women. I say let THE GUIDE leave that kind of stuff for the other papers to discuss. The space in THE GUIDE is too valuable to waste on that.

Otherwise I cannot find fault with the paper. It heats all yet; and the children even are anxious for THE GUIDE to come. There is not a page that I do not read. It is the first paper picked up here. All the rest have to wait till THE GUIDE is seen to. It is certainly a Farmers' Friend.

Wishing you success,
MRS. J. F. BAILY.

Wheatland, Man.

Household Hints

Beefsteak Cakes

Put one pound of steak twice through the mincing machine, add to it one cupful of breadcrumbs, a little salt and pepper, a few drops of onion-juice, a tablespoonful of melted butter and half a cupful of tomato-catchup. Mix very thoroughly and form into small, flat cakes. Egg and bread-crumbs them and fry brown on both sides. Serve on a hot dish with a border of mashed potatoes around them, and tomato sauce in a gravy tureen.

Stuffed Steak

Cut the steak about an inch thick, cut out the small bone, lay flat on the pan and spread quite thickly with a dressing made of bread crumbs, sage, onions, pepper, salt and dripping, suet or butter, just as you would for turkey. Roll tightly, tie firmly round and round with twine, pour a little boiling water over the roll to set meat juices, place slices of suet or fat pork or failing these a greased paper over the top. Bake in a rather hot oven. A nice gravy can be made with the fryings. Slice across the ends like a jelly-roll.

Fig Pudding.—Half a pound of suet chopped finely and rubbed into half a pound of bread crumbs; add quarter pound moist sugar, a pinch of salt, juice of half a lemon and half a pound of figs well chopped. Beat one egg, stir it into a little milk and add to the mixture. Turn into a buttered basin and steam three hours.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Milk to soften water: Milk is an excellent substitute for soap or soda when washing crockery. It softens the water and prevents one's hands becoming grained and rough. Allow one teacupful to a gallon of water.

Use common soda to clean the black off the backs of kettles and pans. Apply it with a moist cloth and a moderate amount of "elbow grease" and it will quickly clean and brighten them, and keep them like new if used regularly.

If you have a damp cupboard or pantry, try this remedy: Put a pailful of quick-lime on the floor or shelves where the dampness is most marked. When it becomes damp and sticky take it away, and after a day or two put in a fresh supply. The lime will absorb the moisture and purify the air.

Lemons are so healthful, and are useful in such a multitude of ways that the home should never be without them. Lemonade is the best of all drinks in fevers; without sugar it is a fine remedy for rheumatism and one of the safest of anti-fat cures; for a sick headache the juice of half a lemon in a cupful of strong black tea or coffee, without sugar, will often prove better than medicine.

A good cup of tea is not always provided even by a "notable" housekeeper. Not one person out of a dozen appears to know that water once boiled is of no use again to make tea with, and there actually are women who do not seem to know when water really is boiling. One must, of course, have good tea to begin with, measure out the required quantity and add to it water that has been freshly boiled. Let the tea infuse three or four minutes, then add the required amount of boiling water and use at once.

The MAGNET Skimming Perfectly sitting on the rough PRAIRIE

THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT STEADY AS A ROCK

ADVANCED THINKING

Editor, Fireside:—I saw your question "Which shall it be?" in the Woman's Page of THE GUIDE some weeks ago, but a farmer's wife cannot always find time even in winter to sit down and write a magazine article. I was very much pleased to see so many good letters from the country women replying to that question.

I would like to say however, that I was surprised to hear Mrs. Johnson object to Women Suffrage and the Dower Law and to hear her say that her neighbors agree with her. Well perhaps they do agree with her, but I know hundreds who do not. I wonder if it isn't a little selfish in Mrs. Johnson to cry down a Dower law because she seems not to be so situated as to require it for herself. Perhaps the day will come when even she will change her mind and the sooner the better. It is a pity to see women shutting their eyes to the misery of their sisters, who are at the mercy of some mean men, who can will away everything and leave wife and children homeless and penniless; or of a drunkard who can, when in his cups, sell house and all and leave them in the same bad state.

Mrs. Johnson is also opposed to woman's suffrage, because she is horrified at the prospect of being elbowed and jostled by drunken men at the polling booths.

Doesn't Mrs. Johnson know that it is a Dominion Law that no whiskey can be sold anywhere within any polling district on polling day—not even in the hotels? When I go out to cast my municipal vote I go with my husband and sons, and there is no more elbowing or jostling or noise than there would be at church.

And when I go out to cast my vote for parliamentary members, as I hope to do in the near future, I shall still go with my family and be treated just as well. Why should I not? What is the difference between casting a municipal and a parliamentary vote? What rubbishly excuses are put forward to oppose women voting! "No time," is the commonest. I have been living in Manitoba over thirty years and I'm always as busy as the next one. I do my thinking as I work and I find time to cast a vote once a year. It only takes an hour or so.

Judge Lindsay of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colorado, says, "they have full suffrage for women in that state and there is not a state in the union where laws for the protection of women and children are so sound and effective as in Colorado. He says that voting does not take more than an average of two hours per woman per year and in that two hours she can and does make her influence felt in all that is good," and further "it does not make women unwomanly or unmotherly to use the ballot, but tends to widen mental development, clearer understanding and greater usefulness." It would be a good thing to keep on with the suffrage for women and the Dower law. As for the serial story, I would, I think, prefer the good short story, but we expect solid reading in THE GUIDE. Another good subject for discussion is home reading.

I am afraid my letter is much too long, but my excuse is, I don't intend to come often.

A MANITOBA WOMAN PIONEER.
(NOTE.—The letter is not long enough. Try again, and say what you think of "homesteads for women.")

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There has always been a desire on the part of the "men and women who care" for something better than the average—a machine better than the ordinary, and these people are prepared to buy when they see it, and expect to pay the manufacturers a reasonable profit, knowing by experience that the superior article pays better than the inferior, if the first cost is a little more. Large Catalogue giving description of double support of bowl, square gear construction and perfect operation free.

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THE REMEDY

Continued from page 11

to hold his cotton for a legitimate and determinable value, according to the laws of supply and demand, he, while sharing in the advantages of a rising market, would be at the same time eliminating from that field the non-producer now dominating it.

The steadying influence these certificates would have upon American finance cannot be overemphasized. To-day many of the resources of banking institutions consist of stocks abnormally sensitive to economic changes. When hard times come the banks are compelled to call in their loans, the prices of stocks go down in a crash, and business begins to suffer the paralysis of panic. Cotton certificates issued by the United States government under a comprehensive chain of bonded warehouses would introduce to the American banks, loaning money on these receipts and re-discounting them, a new and all-important form of what are called liquid assets. Cotton would, therefore, create the elasticity long needed in American finance.

A great deal of gold has poured from the mountains into the world's coffers in current years, and the prices of nearly all commodities have shown a normal improvement. But cotton is unable under the present conditions to maintain the economic poise it merits. Combination of forces unparalleled and the undue exertion of these forces create an unstable commodity.

The adoption of the above suggestions would merely mean the extension of the economic principle already adopted by the nation. To the same end the nation constructs canals. To give safe anchorage to the merchant fleets of all nations, coming to us for supplies, we scoop out our harbors and build retaining walls. Thus we create clear channels and ports of trade. And it will be but a logical step farther to give our greatest commodity the unrestricted use of the financial facilities which the government can dispense.

The Cotton Bounty.

The United States government should further grant a bounty of a cent a pound on all cotton not below middling in grade and not shorter than 1½ inch staple, to all farmers who raise two bales to the acres on the upland or hillside districts, and the same bounty for the same grade and length to all farmers who raise three bales of cotton to the acre on the lowlands, especially if such cotton goes to an American mill and is manufactured for export.

There should be a federal bounty of fifty dollars per acre to every farmer who raises a non-producing cotton-plant three inches in diameter and not less than six feet in height. The purpose of this proposed bounty is to supply the world's increasing, inexorable demand for paper. As far back as the days of the Moors in Spain paper was made from the corn-stalk. The cotton-plant so grown that it runs to stem and not to flower yields a material for the finest paper. To-day pulp for paper is in such a demand that how to provide for the newspapers and magazines and books of the coming years has been a problem which publishers have feared to face. Recently Lord Northcliffe came to America and acquired a large section of the Canadian forests to be certain of a supply for his forty or more publications in England. It has been stated that the edition of a metropolitan newspaper in America consumes every week-day ten acres of forest and fifteen acres for the Sunday sheet. Annually in the United States we turn out more than six thousand books, the editions of some of which run into the hundred thousands. In addition our magazines call for paper by incredible tons.

We are mowing down our forests at such a destroying pace that in twenty-five years their annihilation will be complete. Metal can take the place of timber, and the age of concrete may succeed the age of steel. But in the cotton-plant alone nature has made provision for the paper which civilization must have. To meet the coming emergency and at the same time add to the resources of the south, the United States should encourage, to the extent of this bounty per acre, the growing of the cotton-plant for conversion into paper. The deep alluvial bottoms on which such cotton-plants can be grown will then produce an inexhaustible supply of paper forever.

And this coming cotton-forest, which will not take a generation to grow, but

which will be harvested annually, will defy the boll weevil, to-day the cotton-planter's greatest insect-pest.

Then there should be established an internal revenue tax of one cent a pound on all cotton not over 1½ inch in staple that is exported; one-half a cent a pound should be added for every eighth of an inch in excess of 1½ inch staple. (Thus, if the staple were 1½ inches, the internal revenue on the raw material exported would be a cent and a half a pound.) This formation of taxation would, at the present rate of shipment of raw cotton from America, yield a revenue to the nation of no less than forty million dollars per annum.

The effect of this innovation would be nothing short of a revolution in the cotton manufacturing industry. Within twenty years fifty per cent. of the cotton-mills now running at high speed in England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France and other countries would be transplanted to America. In the meantime spinners in the United States would have the advantage over manufacturers throughout the world.

Further to promote the foreign trade in American-made cotton goods the United States should grant to every ship carrying a cargo of cotton or cotton-goods abroad a bonus, the amount of which to be determined by a commission to be created by Congress, but to be sufficient to create not less than a six per cent. return upon the value of the ship. Unless we can develop and maintain an overseas trunk line to every important port of the world, and provide for that trunk line modern craft, built of American material, manned by American sailors,

ed to revive America's standing as a trading nation. In recent reports Mr. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation, has recapitulated the records of our pathetic decline as a competing country overseas, and has summed up the contemporary story of our maritime failures. For example, lines to Hawaii, to Australia, and to the Far East have been abandoned, for ships carrying an American register cannot compete with the vessels of foreign powers.

John Barrett, former minister to Oriental and South American countries, and now director of the American Bureau of Republics, has been an earnest and persistent advocate of American ships to carry American goods abroad. Former Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, was sufficiently catholic an American, although hailing from a state distant from the sea, to work unceasingly for a merchant marine for the United States.

But these and hundreds of other statesmen, have labored in vain. Our ships continue, what few remaining vessels we have in the foreign service, to drop out of the race. Meanwhile Japan, from her frugal store, grants six million dollars in a year to advance her merchant shipping, and that country is increasing its tonnage engaged in foreign trade at a rate greater than any other nation, not excepting England. Great Britain, for generations at the head of the manufacturing countries selling goods abroad, has given national aid to its ships. Germany, fast following its great rival, has likewise created a merchant marine through the aid of the government.

America is represented on the ocean principally by battle-ships that carry



A. J. Hamilton and Gordon Keppen, Russet, Man., after a days shooting at North Solsgarth

and forever flying the American flag, no economic solution for the great commodity, cotton, can ever be fully realized; and we shall hand down to posterity a heritage of incompetence worthy of the nations that have ceased to count among the living. Caesar was butchered for ambition; Napoleon was crushed and exiled for ambition; will Asia finally record that America fell from the first rank of nations because it lacked ambition?

While we have progressed on land, we have declined at sea. On many seas a ship flying the Stars and Stripes is as great a curiosity as would be a caravel of four centuries ago. Yet we have not lacked statesmen and publicists to point out the humiliation and economic danger in permitting our merchant marine to pass away. President Harrison urged its revival. Cleveland staunchly supported the plans to revive our shipping. Up to his dying utterance McKinley, with elert and splendid loyalty to large American interests, argued in favor of American ships to carry our factory products to mankind. Roosevelt urged Congress to enact laws favorable to a renaissance of Yankee ship activity upon every sea.

Senator Gallinger has labored valiantly in this cause. Congressman Hearst work-

no merchandise for sale. The cargoes they carry no people want! And the American navy is created and maintained to protect what? An American ocean commerce that virtually does not exist. We are patrolling the seas to safeguard a phantom merchant fleet. The only cargoes in the main going from America are carried in foreign ships and consist of commodities that our customers cannot do without. A conflict on the seas that would result in a blockade of our Atlantic ports would annihilate our enemies industrially.

Let us begin to develop our supremacy upon the water as well as on the land, not exclusively by building naval armaments that are almost a decade out of date before they can be got ready to be commissioned, but by building a mercantile armada against which neither the lapse of years nor the competing nations can prevail. In this American mercantile armada cotton will be the invincible admiral.

America, by taking advantage of its world-wide opportunities, can create a treasure-chest laid down in American oak, bound by American steel, preserved in American oil, upholstered in American cotton, and filled for all time with American honor, wisdom and wealth.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR BILL

Continued from page 7

a purchaser buys in quantities not less than carload units upon the basis of such sample, the commissioners shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for this purpose, in which to exhibit said samples.

(2) The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevators, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

(3) The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be binned with grain of the same grades, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion grain inspector.

21. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and binned under the direction of the owner.

22. Neither the said government nor the said commissioners shall take any steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this act unless and until a petition asking for the same signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect:

"To the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba:

The undersigned grain growers operating farms in the vicinity of _____ hereby request that the government of the province of Manitoba purchase or lease from _____ the elevator situated at _____, owned by _____ and all property used in connection therewith (or erect a new grain elevator at _____) under the powers conferred by "The Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Act, and we pledge ourselves to patronize such elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 191_____

Signed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of _____

Neither the government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

23. In this act the words, "The Government of Manitoba, or "The said government, shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba," and the powers thereby conferred upon the said government shall be from time to time exercised by the lieutenant-governor-in-council by order-in-council, and may from time to time be delegated by order-in-council in whole or in part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions or regulations as such order or orders, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council may provide, to the Minister of Public Works or to the said commissioners, when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 12 hereof.

24. The provisions of this act shall have force and effect only in so far as and in relation to matters in respect of which the legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

A STEEL BANQUET

At a recent banquet in Pittsburg \$100,000 was spent by officials of the Steel Corporation. As a piece of "back into the brute again" reversion it seems to have easy first place. The press accounts do not make good reading. If the story of steel is to be told, along with this should go tales of the banquets possible to the employees of this gigantic merger.

An English inventor has perfected a monorail car; now when some keen American invents a waterless railway system, there may be hope of cheaper transportation.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

ROBSON OPPOSED INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

J. W. Robson, M.P.P., Swan River, delivered an address in the Manitoba Legislature January 25, in which he defended the action of the government in refusing to meet the demands of the Grain Growers on the subject of government ownership of elevators. The speaker traced briefly the origin of the Grain Growers' movement, and its relations with the present government. He stated that he was an active member of the association, and of the grain company. He did not admit that the contentions of the premiers in the joint conference were correct, but he was glad that they had taken that stand, because time had been given for the formation of public opinion on the subject. He declared that there must be a central authority. No government could delegate its power or authority to others and live. There must be a central controlling power elected by the people. From this time on it was incumbent on them to exercise control direct or indirect over all businesses which tended to be monopolistic, and all real monopolies must be taken over by the government for the protection of the people.

Coming down to the recent negotiations with the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Robson gave an indication of the administration's attitude. "We have disagreed," he said, "on the basic principle of control and responsibility. To admit the contentions of the Grain Growers would be a tacit admission of incapacity on the part of the government, and would establish a chaotic condition of responsibility without power. It would be delegating one of the basic principles of responsible government to the hands of an irresponsible body of men instituted for educational purposes only. This body would have the power to compel 36,000 farmers in the province, to say when, where and how they shall market their grain. No government can consider such a proposition and live. There is no precedent for such a step, even in Germany where advanced schemes of government ownership have been carried into effect.

"The constitution of the Montreal Harbor commission has often been quoted as an example of the style of body desired. But I would like to point out that the harbor commission is composed of three men nominated by the minister of marine, and appointed by the governor-in-council. It is the only right principle of government ownership."

Continuing, the speaker said that "he wondered why the Grain Growers were so anxious to secure control of interior elevators, and were concerned so little about the terminals. Why did they not attempt to secure control of the terminal elevators as well? It seemed to him that the position of the Grain Growers was one of want of confidence in the government. He was sorry that the executive of the association was sending delegates through the province to ask the branch associations for resolutions endorsing the Grain Growers' bill as against the government bill."

HON. W. H. CUSHING RESIGNS

On the afternoon of February 25, Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works for Alberta, delivered an address in the house stating why he resigned his position in the cabinet. In brief, he stated that while he was ill Premier Rutherford attended to the negotiations with the Great Waterways Co. and afterwards took the matter out of the hands of the public works department. Hon. Mr. Cushing said he had protested from time to time that the guarantee of the company's bonds was too high, but that he had been over-ruled. He never received a favorable answer to his protests. He had also made protests that the company was out to make big money out of the people of Alberta, but had been again turned down. He suggested that the government guarantee only a portion of the bonds the same as had been done by other companies, but that the other members of the cabinet saw fit to discriminate. He had objected to the specifications presented by the company's engineer being passed, but here again he was over-ruled.

"The principal clause objected to was that authorizing the company to draw \$20,000 a mile for every mile as soon as ten miles were completed. It does not matter if the line only costs \$8,000 a mile the government must put up \$20,000 and in addition to this the company has the right to ballast with prairie loam which will not stand up and can not give satisfaction. Again these alleged specifications," continued the speaker, "give only the weight of the steel and not the quality. These were a few of the objections which I made and which had never been considered by other members of the cabinet. Finding that I could not agree with the members of cabinet on these questions I have deemed it advisable to resign my office."

Premier's Reply

The premier in reply classed the ex-minister's statement as a huge bluff and in retaliation read a report from the provincial railway engineer's report that the road could not be built for less than \$29,135 per mile.

At the evening session J. R. Boyle, leader of the insurgents held the floor for nearly three hours. He was followed by Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney-general, who reviewed the history of the guarantee of the bonds and showed why in the estimation of the government the deal was a good one and the province entirely safeguarded.

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO ALBERTA FARMERS

No. 14 of 1910. An Act Respecting Charges Upon Land Contained in Certain Instruments.

The following act has been introduced into the legislature by the Hon. Duncan Marshall and it is one which is of interest

on, or upon any such writing or instrument shall hereafter be registered or filed under The Land Titles Act, and in the event of any such writing or instrument by inadvertance, accident or otherwise, howsoever, being registered or filed in any land titles office contrary to the provisions of this act, such registration or filing shall be ineffective and nugatory to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and may be cancelled by the Supreme Court or a judge thereof upon the petition of any person interested, or upon the application of the registrar of the land registration district wherein the land affected lies.

This act has been read a second time and referred to the legal bills committee.

No. 23 of 1910. An Act Respecting Agreements for the Sale of Chattels.

The following act has been introduced into the legislature by the Hon. C. W. Cross

In any action arising out of or in connection with an order, contract or agreement for the purchase or delivery of any chattel, no condition, covenant, agreement or stipulation on the part of the purchaser being collateral to the main purposes of the order, contract or agreement shall be valid and binding upon the purchaser, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the order, contract or agreement contained, unless such condition, covenant, agreement or stipulation is, in the opinion of the court, before which the action is tried just and reasonable under all circumstances.

In discussing this act, Hon. Mr. Cross said this would apply only in cases where actions in law were brought. This act had no reference whatever to the actual agreement of purchase as with reference to the amount of payment or terms of payment. It related only to clauses in an agreement which were of an unfair

A second result would be much less litigation than at present. He asked for the careful consideration of the bill. It was advance legislation, but it was legislation which would be of greater benefit to the country.

After being read a second time the bill was referred to the legal bills committee on the request of the promoter.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS PROTEST AGAINST BILL

The implement dealers of Calgary and Edmonton, representing the large manufacturers, waited upon the Alberta government recently and took exception to the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Cross respecting agreements for sales of chattels.

The bill provides that in any action arising out of the purchase of machinery, etc., no condition or stipulation upon the part of the purchaser shall be valid unless it is, in the opinion of the court before whom the case is tried, just and reasonable. The dealers contend that the provision would be injurious, but the Attorney General intimated that the legislation was necessary to protect the interests of the agricultural classes.

One dealer said that the clauses objected to in the lien notes of the machinery companies are only to protect the companies against the dishonest purchaser and would work no hardship on the honest man. He stated the companies would have to conduct a cash business in order to protect themselves.

The government, on the other hand, contend that many farmers have had to suffer heavily because of provisions in their agreement, which were manifestly unfair and of which they were unaware at the time of making the contract. It is likely that the bill will be put through as it stands.

THE SUGAR TRUST ON SUGAR DUTIES

In a formal statement to the public the Sugar Trust explains itself. "Granulated sugar," it says, "is now quoted for export at three and one-tenth cents a pound, against a domestic price of four and nine-tenths cents a pound. This difference is caused by the refund by the Government of the larger part of the duty previously paid upon the raw sugar"—substantially all the duty levied upon the imported article being, in fact, refunded when that article is exported in a manufactured state.

Because of the protective tariff, then, foreign consumers get our refined sugar at one and eight-tenths cents a pound less than we have to pay for it. As consumption of sugar in the United States amounts to about seven billion pounds of the raw article it is clear that this protection costs domestic consumers something like one hundred and twenty million dollars annually.

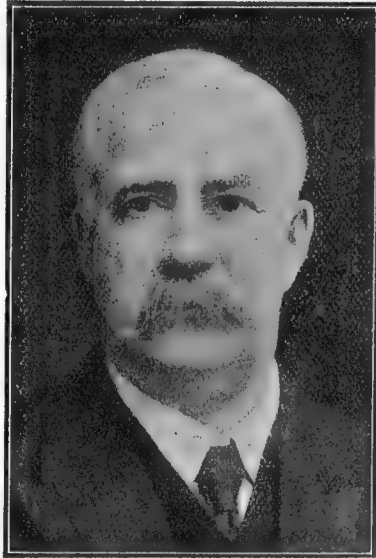
The alleged purpose of this duty is to protect the domestic producers of cane and beet sugar. Protection of cane and beet sugar in this country amounts to about seventeen hundred million pounds a year. If you divide that number into one hundred and twenty million dollars you will see that the domestic grower ought to be getting protection to the extent of about seven cents a pound. But does he? Obviously not.

True, the Government derives a revenue of about half what the duties cost consumers. In this respect the sugar schedule makes an exceptionally good showing. Usually the Government gets a far smaller proportion of what the protective duty costs consumers.

—Saturday Evening Post.

J. T. Brooks of Tennessee, resumed the stand at Washington, D.C., at the resumption of the hearing before the house committee on agriculture, on the bill to prevent dealing in futures. Mr. Brooks, who appears for the National Farmers' Union in support of the proposed measure, said in response to questions by members of the committee, that 90 per cent. of the business of the cotton exchange is "gambling pure and simple."

A most successful convention of Christian Endeavorers was held last week at Manitou, Man., when Dr. Clark, the president of the world's society was present.



Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, whose illness prevents his attendance at the Legislature. He is in the south recuperating.



Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta, against whom Hon. W. H. Cushing is leading a revolt.

to the farmers as they are the ones who have suffered mostly in the past on the matters mentioned therein:

1. From and after the coming into force of this act, every mortgage, charge or encumbrance upon land or upon any estate or interest contained in, endorsed upon or annexed to a writing, or instrument written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, or any part thereof which said writing or instrument is required to be registered in order to preserve the rights of the seller or bailor of goods as against any purchaser or mortgagee of or from the buyer or bailee of such goods in good faith for valuable consideration, or against judgments under the ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales of Goods, or contained in, endorsed upon or annexed to a written order, contract or agreement for the purchase or delivery of any chattel or chattels shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding anything contained in The Land Titles Act or in any other act or ordinance.

2. No such mortgage, charge or encumbrance, nor any caveat founded there-

nature. Hon. Mr. Cross instanced a case in a specimen agreement whereby the purchaser of a threshing machine in a small clause therein, mortgaged all his land, as described on the back of the agreement. The farmer, when writing a list of his property, did not for a moment think that he was signing a mortgage of his property. Another clause was that ten days after starting a threshing outfit the purchaser must give notice to the office at Winnipeg and also to the local agent, the latter of whom often could not be found. Another case in which an injustice was often done was that of an innocent looking promissory note, where the farmer might inadvertently give a mortgage upon all his property. These clauses were not reasonable ones and if the act being submitted passed the House would not receive much attention in future from the courts of the land.

The passing of the act or a similar one would abolish many of the grievances now complained of, and in future there would be much more simple agreements. The result would be greater sales of machinery, as many would be purchasers were now afraid of the agreements made.

TRUSTS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH PRICES

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made a significant statement in Ottawa a few nights ago. He was addressing a workmen's audience in the French section of the city in the Ottawa bye-election, and touched upon the increased cost of living. He indicated what is the main underlying cause of the increased prices of everything and the conclusion is that it is the trusts and mergers. "My department," he said, "has been inquiring into the increased cost of the necessities of life and the results will be published before long. I may say that one of the main causes—not the only one—is the trusts and mergers. It is to deal with such combinations that I have introduced in the house the bill relating to combines in order to facilitate inquiry into their operations and to more effectively deal with them."

The Minister did not indicate what are the other causes, but he laid great emphasis on the main one, namely the trusts, with the inordinate greed for heavy dividends on watered stock. Hon. Sydney Fisher at the Ottawa Canadian Club last Saturday stated that in the increased cost of living it was pretty well established that the farmer is not the party who benefits the most.

NO MORE BOUNTIES

It is not the intention of the Dominion government to renew the iron and steel bounties, which finally expire at the end of the coming fiscal year. The bounties have now been in force for fourteen years, and the government believes that the iron and steel industries are now established on a sufficiently firm basis to do without the crutch of an annual subsidy from the federal treasury.

The dividends paid and the increasing output of the large industries that have been built up since 1896 are an evidence of this. The total amount paid in bounties last year was, on pig iron, \$693,423; on steel, \$838,100 on manufactures of steel, \$333,091. Since 1896 the total bounties on iron and steel have amounted to over \$14,000,000.

FARMERS MAP OUT WAR CAMPAIGN

When 300 delegates from twenty counties in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana and a number of visiting delegates from associations in other states, representing more than 3,000 milk producers, gathered in Chicago February 9, to attend the first annual convention of the farmers' organization, defiance of the "milk trust" was voiced in no uncertain tones.

Several delegates addressed the convention, pointing out just why the farmers believe the big dairy companies in Chicago are not giving them what they deserve for their milk. It was decided that the newly elected officers will convene within ten days and map out a war campaign against the distributors, in order to get better prices for the farmers' product.

RACE WAR BECOMING ACUTE

The curfew bells rang for the entire negro population of Memphis, Tenn., at midnight, February 25, by orders of Mayor Crump. All members of the black race on the streets after 12 o'clock were ordered arrested and police and plain clothes men were busy in the afternoon warning negroes to finish their rambles early or suffer the consequence of an ordinance forbidding "strolling after hours." Several clashes between whites and blacks lately are responsible for Mayor Crump's curfew order. Police, after a desperate street battle yesterday, killed Jas. Bellamy, a Cairo negro, accused of resisting arrest with a pistol. There were other clashes between negroes and officers and the climax was reached at the suburban farm of G. C. Bennett last night when Deputy Sheriff W. H. Lucy was killed by Aaron Norfleet, a negro, who refused to submit to arrest on a charge of larceny.

INDICTMENT AGAINST BEEF TRUST

The heaviest blow yet struck the beef trust by way of punishment for arbitrarily raising the price of meat and poultry, came February 25 in Jersey City when the grand jury of Hudson County filed a blanket indictment charging a criminal con-

spiracy in restraint of trade. Six corporations, including the parent organization, the National Packing Company and twenty-one individual directors were named in the conspiracy charge.

PRICES INCREASED 48%

The Labor Gazette for January contains the first results of the special inquiry which is being carried on by the department in reference to the cost of living. A statement is given dealing with the wholesale prices of animals and meats from 1890 to 1909. It shows that during 1909 the wholesale prices were approximately 48 per cent. higher than during the ten year period from 1890 to 1900. The total number of homestead entries in the Canadian west during the calendar year of 1909 was 37,061, an increase of 1,498 as compared with 1908.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR

The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show and Provincial Poultry exhibition will take place at Brandon, March 5 to 11. To farmers and breeders on the prairie provinces this great agricultural exhibition is the most important event of the winter months.

There are a number of new features in connection with this year's fair which are worthy of special mention.

Last year the fair commenced on Tuesday and closed on Friday evening. This year it will last six days, commencing on Saturday and continuing until the

Kansas State Agricultural college; Richards, of North Dakota Agricultural college; W. H. Peters, of Manitoba Agricultural college; Dr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, Mo., the noted lecturer and demonstrator of dressed carcasses; Jas. Z. McLay, of Janesville, Wis., John Campbell of Woodlands, Ont., one of the greatest authorities on sheep in the Dominion, and a number of others of equal eminence in their respective spheres of work.

TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC

Dr. Gans-Fabrice has now definitely completed his plans for his attempt to cross the Atlantic in an airship, and the date of departure is fixed for the middle of May. The launch point has not yet been chosen, but it will be either on the coast of Portugal or on the island of Teneriffe. The balloon is elliptical in shape, 162 feet long and 49 feet broad and contains 6,000 cubic metres of hydrogen.

A NEST MADE FROM A LEAF

The tailor bird of India, a tiny yellow creature, makes a most curious nest. To escape snakes and monkeys this bird takes a dead leaf, flies up into a tree and with a fibre for a thread and its bill for a needle, sews the leaf to a green one hanging from the tree. The sides are sewed up, an opening to the nest thus formed being left at the top. The leaf, apparently hanging from a twig, would never be taken for a nest.

ELEVATOR COMMISSION APPOINTED IN SASKATCHEWAN

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan cabinet held February 26, a commission was appointed to enquire into the proposals of the Grain Growers' Association with regard to the establishment of government owned elevators in that province. It was decided by the cabinet to appoint a commission of three members composed of Prof. Robert McGill, of Dalhousie University, Halifax; George Langley, M.L.A. and Fred. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

THE GUIDE sent the following wire to Hon. Walter Scott on receipt of the news: "Kindly wire to-day duties and powers elevator commission appointed by your government February 26. When do duties begin? When is report expected?"

The reply received from Premier Scott was as follows: "Order constituting commission too lengthy to telegraph, but in effect it empowers commission to make searching enquiry into the proposals looking to creation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined in petition of Grain Growers and report. Duties begin immediately, but sittings not take place before middle of April. Prof. McGill not free until then. I found no economic expert who would be free until end of university term. We expect report to be presented before next meeting legislature."—Walter Scott.



Geo. Langley, M.L.A.
Member of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission



F. W. Green, Moose Jaw
Sec. Sask. G.G.A. and Member of the Sask. Elevator Commission

following Friday. This change was necessary by the immense amount of work required to be done and the inadequacy of doing this work properly in four days. The directors have continued the policy followed in former years of paying special attention to the educational side of the fair and with this end in view have selected a particularly strong list of judges and lecturers.

Noted Lecturers

Amongst these are Professors Kinzer, of

The success of co-operation is well illustrated in the Doukhobor colony. Last week, Peter Veregin, the leader of this people came to Winnipeg and purchased wholesale implements, dry goods and provisions to the amount of \$40,000. He said that last year's crop of the colony would amount to one million bushels.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, has been seriously ill for several days, and little hope is held out for his recovery.

BRIEF NEWS

It is reported that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the North Pole fakir, is in Chili.

There is intense excitement at Philadelphia where the street railway employees are out on strike. Several persons have been shot, and the organized labor of the city has threatened to go out on a sympathetic strike.

Plans are being consummated to erect three new Y.M.C.A. buildings in Western Canada this year. The C.P.R. will build one at Cranbrook and others will be erected at Lethbridge and New Westminster.

The report of the telephone commissioners for the year 1909 was laid on the table of the Manitoba legislature last week and showed that the annual revenue from all sources was \$788,444 as compared with \$648,000 for the previous year.

It is reported at Edmonton that Hon. P. E. Lessard, minister without portfolio in the Rutherford government, will be appointed lieutenant-governor of the province at the expiration of Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea's term.

Mrs. Asquith, wife of the British Prime Minister, christened the new torpedo boat destroyer Paramatta, which was launched at Glasgow, February 9. This vessel is the first unit of the Australian navy.

Ernest H. Shackleton, the antarctic explorer will come to America, March 25, to open a series of lectures. Before the explorer leaves Washington, he will receive from President Taft the gold medal of the American Geographical Society. At his first lecture in New York, Shackleton will be introduced by Commander Peary.

It is announced that McKenzie & Mann have secured possession of coal mines on Vancouver Island, valued at \$11,000,000. One condition in connection with the deal is that a sum of at least \$5,500,000 is to be spent in further developing the mines and the associate enterprises. Eleven millions is to be paid by May 1 in cash.


Six thousand cases of eggs have just been received at Montreal from Riga, Russia. Although these have been brought five thousand miles they will be sold at a price to compete with the local prices.

This is probably the first time a commercial transaction of this nature has been engineered, although there have been previous instances of food-stuffs being imported from abroad when local prices were extremely high.

E. H. Morphy, of Morphy, Ewing & Bradford, on behalf of clients in England, purchased from Burchard of St. Paul, on February 16, 10,000 acres of coal lands in Alberta, lying along the Pembina river. Mr. Burchard and his associates bought these coal lands about two years ago on speculation. The English purchasers are to pay \$1,100,000 for the property, Morphy says.

Rev. W. W. Wingfield, vicar of Guval, England, has lately celebrated his 98th birthday. He has been vicar of the parish for 71 years and is still able to preach and write, although with somewhat impaired vigor. Cornwall has been the home of many clergymen who have lived to a ripe old age, the most remarkable instance being that of Rev. W. Cole, vicar of Landewednack, who appears by the parish register, to have been "above 120 years by far" when he died in 1683.—London Standard.

Speaking of comets—"A certain reverend gentleman in town made the statement the other day that on learning that 75 years was the orbital period of Halley's comet, he had counted the years back from the present into 75 year periods as far as the supposed year of the birth of Christ, and found that that event coincided within a year or so with the time the comet should have appeared; and the reverend gentleman surmised that it seemed quite possible that Halley's comet and the Star of Bethlehem were identical."—Killarney Guide.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Steady Prices Looked For

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 1, 1910)

Wheat.—We have very little new to report in the wheat situation since our last letter of February 15. During this time the United States have had quite a winter wheat crop scare, and a great many reports have been received that the damage to the winter wheat has amounted all the way from 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. This has a stimulating effect on the American markets, and to a certain extent has helped to keep our steadier, although the advance in our market has not been very great. May wheat has sold up as high as \$1.07, closing on the 15th ult. at \$1.06, going as low in the meantime as \$1.05. You can, therefore, see that the fluctuations have been within a very narrow range. The demand for cash wheat has been steady with slightly increasing premiums, but the export demand has been very limited; indeed, only an occasional lot being worked, and this at a very close margin, if showing any margin at all. The Old Country markets seem to be practically ignoring us as they appear to be independent of us for their supplies for the next two or three months.

The market letters we have received from the United Kingdom and the continent are almost entirely "bearish." They give as their reason that stocks of wheat in the continent and the United Kingdom are greater than they have been in years, and stocks of flour are also exceedingly heavy with very slow demand. Old Country markets have certainly not followed our advance to any extent. However, the domestic milling situation here seems strong. The mills are continuing to take nearly all the wheat we have to offer, and are paying good premiums for it. Until this demand ceases we look for steady prices. We do not think markets will go much higher just now, but on the other hand we do not expect to see much of a decline. Our advice in the meantime is for farmers to take advantage of all good spots of the market to make sale of the cash grain.

Oats have been steady with a moderate demand at slightly declining prices. We do not look for lower prices in oats, but rather look for higher market during the summer than we have at the present time.

Barley has not been in demand at all. There is very little of it changing hands, and any sales made have had to be forced and forced sales as a rule are made at a declining price.

Flax has been very steady with very little price changes.

Liverpool Market Letter

(BY PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 15, 1910)

The option market keeps steady and shows a slight gain, although for actual wheat there is but little demand, and with over 5,000,000 qrs. of wheat now afloat for Europe, buyers are content to wait. The shipment during the past week was on a slightly lower scale owing to reduced quantities from the U.S.A. and Black Sea, as forecasted in our letter a week ago. The Plate shows a moderately increased quantity and Australia about the same as a week ago. Two cargoes of Plate wheat on passage changed hands yesterday, but the demand is very spasmodic and today there is not a bid in the market. France.—Broomhall reports damage by flood, and also loss of color, and a weak plant, and mentions that much will have to be resown in the spring. However, French markets have not grown excited over the prospect, and in the same paper in which he reports the crop damage, Broomhall publishes the Paris markets 3d. per qr. lower. Germany.—The weather is still remarkably mild, but the crops are favorably spoken of. Russia.—Reports still speak of very mild weather and consequently bad roads, and arrivals at the ports light on this account. A return to severe weather after snow might do harm, but from Roumania snow is now reported, so it is quite probable we may hear of this in Russia also. Argentine.—No reliable estimates are yet to hand, the most popularly believed being that of an export surplus of 10,000,000 qrs.

Continental Europe Wheat Market

(BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, FEBRUARY 11, 1910)

Wheat. Since our last report markets in America have risen by 1½ to 1¾ cents. This rise occurred quite unexpectedly last night precisely at the moment when the tendency in Europe must be called distinctly weak, with prospect towards lower prices. The American position must be judged quite apart. Farmers over there have evidently for the moment their own way and can keep the position in check as long as they find sufficient outlet for their marketings in home consumption. But this will be the case no longer, when, in spring the progress of the plants proves that it is of no use sticking to prices which keep the U.S. entirely out of competition with other countries, leaving, perhaps, North America with high price reserves which, when they will be the much more disposed to get quickly rid of, before the new crop turns up. But these are only suppositions which shall merely explain the remarkable steadiness of the U.S., as we have been quite apt to go on for many months without U.S. wheats. But we so much under the influence of the North American fluctuations, if not materially, at least morally, that yesterday's rise sufficed to give to the trade quite a better tone and refresh courage. We, for our part, find no objection to see America continuing her support to the general tendency, for we cannot help thinking that the present price more than discounts the question of offer and demand for the remainder of the season. Everybody thought that before the arrival of the new Plate wheats, especially as they were so much in delay and so bad in quality, and with the navigation closed in Russia, there would be quite a paucity of spot wheat, and that stocks would have been cleaned up when the spring sources would be open. But the sale of flour has been so extraordinarily slow that the moderate quantities at our disposal during winter were entirely sufficient, and now, when the first shipments of Plate are approaching and Australia is forwarding heavily her new crop, whilst Russia neither ceases shipping, it is without doubt that there is ample wheat enough to go for another month, when there will be beginning a new period with the opening of waters. In fact, the reserves left in Russia are told to be almost not inferior to what has already been forwarded. We, on our part, believe such statements to be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that there is enough wheat which will, in the first half of the year give us, with the other countries at stake, more than consumption can absorb, at least at the present level of prices.

Liverpool General Market Report

Corn Trade News, Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Wheat cargoes are quiet and Plates are firmer with fewer sellers. Pacific Coast Cargoes, 40/- (approx. \$1.20) asked for Red Walla, 14,000 qrs., Nov. B.-L.

Australian Wheat Cargoes, 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½) wanted for 17,000 qrs. three ports lately sailed. This price also for 13,000 qrs. South-Vict. Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool for Dec.-Jan. held at 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½), 38/10½ (approx. \$1.16½) asked for Jan.-Feb.

Russia wheat cargoes are firm, about unchanged Azoff-Black Sea Feb. O/S 39/9 (approx. \$1.19½) to 41/6 (approx. \$1.24½). 4,000 tons Azoff at the opening of navigation offers at 40/- (approx. \$1.20).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes. 39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe, 61½ lbs. shipping. shipped. 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for 4,500 tons Barusso 61½ lbs. Feb. Mch. 37/9 (approx. \$1.13½) asked in London for Barusso 62½ lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/7½ (approx. \$1.12½) for Feb.-Mch.

Canadian and United States wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are firm at 1½d. to 3d. advance. Parcels to London are firmer and dearer but not active.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. L'p'l)	Jan.-Feb.	38/10½	approx.	\$1.16½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	38/6	"	1.15½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	38/-	"	1.14

No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn)	Feb.-Mch.	39/10½	"	1.19½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/6	"	1.18½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/-	"	1.17

Indian wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are quiet without change.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	8/4	approx.	\$1.20
Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	7/8	"	1.10 2-5
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	7/10	"	1.12 4-5

Indian Parcels for London are quiet.

Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	38/6	approx.	\$1.15 3-5
Red Kurrachee	May-June	38/-	"	1.14
No. 2 Club Calcutta	May-June	39/-	"	1.17
Soft Red Calcutta	Mch.-April	39/6	"	1.18½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

13,268 qrs. South-Aust., B-L 6-10 40/3 approx. \$1.20½

SALES OF PARCELS (Liverpool)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/- approx. \$1.14
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Afloat 37/7½ approx. 1.12½

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/7½ approx. \$1.15½

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Mch.-Apl. 38/10½ approx. \$1.16½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/- 1.14

MONDAY, FEB. 14.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/6 approx. \$1.15½

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch. 37/10½ approx. \$1.13½

(London)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch. 39/3 approx. \$1.17½

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch. 39/7½ approx. \$1.18½

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Mch.-Apl. 39/10½ approx. \$1.19½

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch. 39/7½ approx. \$1.18½

MONDAY, FEB. 14.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 39/- approx. \$1.17

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. March 39/10½ approx. \$1.19½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Feb. 23	105½	37½	194
Feb. 24	105½	37½	193
Feb. 25	106½	37½	193½
Feb. 26	106½	37½	194
Feb. 28	106½	37½	194½
Mar. 1	106½	37½	194

Liverpool Spot Cash

Corn Trade News, Feb. 15, 1910

Blue Stem	8/6½	approx.	\$1.23
1 Hard Spring	8/5	"	1.21 1-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/4	"	1.20
2 Nor. Man.	8/3	"	1.18 4-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/2	"	1.17 3-5
4 Nor. Man.	8/-	"	1.15 1-5
Ch. White Kurrachee			
Cleaned terms	8/4½	"	1.20 3-5
2 Hard Winter	8/5	"	1.21 1-5
2 Red Winter	8/5	"	1.21 1-5
Barusso	8/6½	"	1.23
Russian	8/4	"	1.20

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Feb. 28.

Spring Wheat		1910	1909
1 Hard		1	...
One Northern		242	123
Two Northern		261	251
Three Northern		105	301
No. 4		25	115
Feed		...	12
Rejected No. 1		21	38
Rejected No. 2		16	46
No-grade		8	18

Rejected	19	16
Condemned	1	57
No. 5	1	22
No. 6	1	22

Winter Wheat		
No. 2 Alberta Red	4	.....
No. 3 Alberta Red	4	.....
No. 4 R.W.	2	.....
No. 4 White	.....	.....
No. 5 R.W.	2	.....
Rejected	1	.....

Oats		
No. 1 C.W.	25	.....
No. 2 C.W.	206	.....
No. 3	21	.....
Rejected	2	.....
No grade	1	.....
Extra No. 1 Feed	25	.....
No. 1 Feed	9	.....
No. 2 Feed	3	.....

Barley		
No. 3 Extra	1	.....
No. 3	34	.....
No. 4	14	.....
Rejected	.....	.....

Flax		
No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	20	.....
No. 1 Manitoba	1	.....
Rejected	1	.....
No grade	2	.....

Grand total 1076

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 25 was 5,623,249 bushels, as against 5,417,324 bushels last week, and 4,535,489 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 222,327 bushels, last year 273,125 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	23,885	2,769
No. 1 northern	1,636,996	475,587
No. 2 northern	1,885,182	1,564,283
No. 3 northern	1,139,407	942,557
No. 4	292,158	502,265
No. 5	57,321	258,484
Other grades	588,306	789,539

STOCKS OF OATS		
No. 1 white	249,821	.....
No. 2	2,453,728	.....
No. 3 White	289,276	.....
Mixed	7,623	.....
Other grades	167,556	.....

	3,168,006	2,209,307
Barley	449,321	288,788
Flax	532,723	755,312

In Store in Hold

Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar	274,555	216,522
Thorold	150,000	.....
Midland	142,483	403,695
Collingwood	27,770	47,038
Goderich	79,668	160,280
Sarnia	70,770	33,000
Pt. Colborne	12,595	.....

	766,141	813,497
Duluth	415,000	.....
Buffalo	1,432,887	.....

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange) February 25.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	2,143,866	1,147,641	133,092
Pt. Arthur	3,479,383	2,020,364	316,229
Depot Hbr.	9,110	20,695	.....
Meaford	199,827	41,756	64,382
Mid. Tiffin	999,564	632,071	12,886
Collingwood	37,599	6,235	51,127
Owen Sound	94,000	14,000	40,000
Goderich	245,163	57,965	7,661
Sarnia Pt. Ed.	43,646	33,435	12,107
Pt. Colborne	93,000	120,000	18,000
Kingston	85,838	31,914	131,186
Montreal	110,934	278,953	45,187
Quebec	9,200	84,000	6,000
St. John, N.B.	651,577	4,257	53,373

	8,270,517	4,493,286	773,230
Tot. Visible	10,884,545	5,366,783	941,592
Last week	10,937,046	5,084,908	1,020,107
Last year	6,332,760	3,373,125	632,637

World's Shipments

Total wheat shipments were 10,432,000 bushels, as against 11,344,000 bushels last week, and 10,923,000 bushels last year. Details of market were as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	1,480,000	2,464,000	2,565,000
Russian	3,352,000	3,096,000	1,336,000
Danubian	376,000	400,000	360,000
India	112,000	320,000	.....
Argentina	2,860,000	2,432,000	4,976,000
Australia	2,104,000	2,568,000	1,568,000
Aus.-Hun.	.....	.....	8,000
Chili	48,000	64,000	24,000
Corn	1,479,000	1,805,000	1,779,000

Comparative Visible

Wheat	25,515,000	25,827,000	38,213,000
Corn	13,480,000	12,294,000	6,254,000
Oats	8,639,000	8,698,000	9,026,000

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat—Receipts	974,000	926,000
Shipments	185,000	399,000
Corn—Receipts	680,000	1,099,000
Shipments	409,000	547,000

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—	
Royal Household	\$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—	
Five Roses	\$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70
Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—	
Purity	\$3.05
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60
Hudson's Bay Co.—	
Hungarian Patent	\$3.05
Stratheona	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.	
In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:	
Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	19.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:	
Native Hay, No. 1	\$10.00
Native Hay, No. 2	9.00
Timothy, No. 1	14.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Potatoes

Quotation still remains at from 35 to 40 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Srockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Feb. 26, and their disposition:

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
From C.P.R. points	546	1032	5
From C.N.R. points	221	345	.....
Total	767	1377	5
Butchers east this week	137	.....	.....
Consumed locally	471	.....	.....
Butchers held over	153	.....	.....
Stockers West	48	.....	.....
Feeders held over	12	.....	.....
Total	767	.....	.....

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur and Wool Co.	
Green frozen hides	8c.
Green frozen calf	11c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	17 to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Seneca Root	45c.
Wool	8 to 11c.

Winnipeg Live Stock

By BATER & McLEAN
Stockyards, Winnipeg, March 1, 1910
Receipts of all classes of live stock have been very light and in consequence there has been a still further advance in prices. Good butcher steers are selling at from \$4.50 to \$5.00, although as high as \$5.25 is offered for choice stock. Butcher cows are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.25; good to choice bulls \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice calves, \$4.00; medium calves, \$3.75.

Swine

During the past week quotations on hogs have reached the highest point in years. The prices range from \$8.75 to \$9.00, and competition is keen at these figures.

Lambs and Mutton

There has been only one sheep received at the stockyards during the past two weeks. Quotations range from \$5.75 to \$6.00.

Montreal Live Stock

(Feb. 28, 1910)
About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 175 sheep and lambs, and 1,750 hogs were offered at the Montreal stock yards today. The offerings of live stock during the week consisted of 2,700 cattle, 430 calves, 300 sheep and lambs, and 2,550 hogs. The trade was fair, with better prices paid than last Monday, but not so high as last Wednesday's market. Prime beefs, 5½ to 6½ cents per pound; pretty good animals, 4½c. to 5½c.; common stock, 3½c. to 4½c.; calves sold at 4½c. to 6½c.; sheep about 5c. and lambs, 6½c. to 7c.; good lots of fat hogs, 9½c. to 9½c.

Liverpool Live Stock

(Feb. 28, 1910)
John Rogers and Co. today report trade very firm, with prices as follows:
States steers 13 13½
Canadians 12½ 13½
Heifers 12½ 13½
Cows 12½ 12½
Bulls 10½ 11½

Chicago Live Stock

(Drovers' Journal, Feb. 26)
Top prices for cattle \$8.10
Top prices for hogs 9.77½
Top prices for sheep 9.40

Dressed Meat

Winnipeg retail butchers are offering the following prices this week for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape:

Hind quarter beef	7½c.
Forequarters	6c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150lbs.	11c.
Dressed Hogs, over 200lbs.	10c.
Heavy Veal	8½c.
Small calf under 100lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed mutton	10c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer, quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	18 to 20c.
Fowls	16c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	16c.
Ducks	15 to 16c.

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they are as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg:

Choice Dairy Butter	30c.
Choice Separator, 1 lb. p.	30c.
New Laid Eggs (7 days or under)	30 to 35c.
Cooking Eggs (Candled)	27c.

Sample Market Prices

Summary of cash sales on Minneapolis Sample Market, February 26.

No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	\$1.16½
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.17
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	1.16½
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.16
No. 1 northern wheat, 7 cars	1.15
No. 1 northern wheat, 9 cars	1.15½
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.16½
No. 1 northern wheat, 6 cars	1.16
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	1.16
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.15½
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.15
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.14½
No. 1 northern wheat, 5 cars	1.14
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	1.13½
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	1.14½
No. 1 northern, 5,000 bus. to arrive N.D.	1.15½
No. 1 northern, 5,000 bus. to arrive Minn.	1.15
No. 1 northern, 3,000 bus. to arrive Minn.	1.15½
No. 1 northern, 2,500 bus. to arrive	1.16½
No. 1 northern, 4,700 bus. to arrive	1.15
No. 1 northern, 1,000 bus. to arrive choice	1.16
No. 1 northern, 3,000 bus. to arrive	1.16
No. 1 northern, 1,000 bus. to arrive	1.14½
No. 2 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.13
No. 2 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.13½
No. 2 northern wheat, 7 cars	1.14
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 2 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.13½
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.14½
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.09
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.12
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.12½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.10½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.11
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars	.98½
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars to arrive	.98½
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars to arrive	.98
No. 1 durum wheat, 5,000 bus. to arrive	.98
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 2 durum wheat, 5 cars	.97
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	.96½
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.12½
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car to ar.	1.13
No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 5,000 bus. to arrive	1.12
No. 3 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.11

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM FEBRUARY 23—Mar. 1, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT														BARLEY				OATS		FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	3	4	Rej. Feed	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 NW 1 Man Rej.					
32	102½	100½	98	95½	93½	86½	..	97	96	96	94	96	94	48	...	...	35½	34½	...		
24	102½	100½	98	96	93½	86½	...	97	96	96	94	96	94	48	...	...	35½	34½	...		
25	103	101½	98½	96	94	86	...	98	97	97	95	97½	95	48	...	...	35½	34½	...		
26	103	101	98	96	94	86	...	98	97	97	95	97	95	48	...	...	35½	34½	...		
28	103½	101½	99½	99	98	98	96	98	96	48	36	34½	...				
Mar 1	103½	101½	99½	99	98	98	96	98	96	48	35½	34½	...				

G. G. G. CO. LTD.

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS



WHY ARE OUR RECEIPTS OF GRAIN INCREASING so rapidly?--We are practically doubling our business every succeeding year, and our receipts are still on the increase; what does it all mean?

Ship Us a Car and You Will See.

Have You a Share In Our Company?

This is a Farmers' Co-Operative Company and we want to have all the Farmers with us in this Movement. NOW is the best time of the year to purchase Stock. All money received on Stock before April 30th will bear dividends from the whole business year, ending June 30th. Write for fuller particulars at once or send in your application.

The Farmers' Headquarters

When you are in the City don't fail to call at our office. After April 1st we shall have moved from our old offices, 445 Main Street, to the Keewayden Block on Portage Avenue, East. You are always welcome and we will be pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade in general. Make use of Your Own Company; that is what we are here for.

We have our own sampling and grading experts to check the Government grading of all cars Consigned To Us.

We have a Claims Department to protect your interests against the railroads and other concerns.

We handle the volume of business and by being able to sell large lots of grain we can often secure prices considerably above market quotations.

We are all grain growers and our interests are your interests. All that remains as profits from the charge of handling the grain goes back to the farmer.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

NOTE--Alberta Farmers will please Address Us to Calgary

MANITOBA



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called *Roofing Right*. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about *Roofing Right* in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of *Roofing Right* Booklet No 26, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

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